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For Zion's Herald, LETTER FROM GERMANY. BY REV. W. F. WARREN, D.D.

of all the theological Faculties of the country, and the subjects upon which the Professor was lecturing made repeated efforts to find such a list, importuning oksellers and book makers, but all in vain, for the ple reason that no academical year-book or other cation contained what I wanted. The only way gain the desired information was to apply to each ce of the same in money current in that particular ceeding, which in consequence of the Hebrews.—Stockmayer, Pract. Theol. speak of the exorbitant postal rates of the country culties, with which I had formerly been acquainted, Test my inquiries were as unavailing as ever. I only arned that by taking the Leipziger Centralblatt, subption eight thalers per annum, and keeping a sharp full. Availing myself of a "reading circle," I was de to see said organ, and so managed in a certain ast year, Matthes baving given a few of the theogi- rich and Pichler. al Faculties scattered about in his ecclesiastical year-

a together, where they could be consulted at one n. and so this year's Chronik, which has just apared, brings us a very complete view of both the otestant and Roman Catholic Faculties of Germany ad German Switzerland, and of the subjects of their tures the term just closed. Not doubting that every erican student of theology often wishes he could ntally locate the distinguished Tentonic divines ith whose names his eye has grown so familiar, and at he often vainly seeks for information touching hibit might prove welcome to many a reader of the old, and perhaps find a place in many a scrap-book.

1. BERLIN.—Dorner, Epistle to Romans, Symbolics. enberg, Introduction to Old Testament, Isab. &c .- Niedner, Ecclesiastical and Doctrine Hig--Nitzsch. Homiletics. Katechetics.-Steinmay-Practical Theology, Miracles of Scripture .- Tree , Dogmatics, John's Gospel.—Benary, Psalms, &c Messner, New Testament, Exegesis .- Piper, Church History, Introduction to the Study of Theology (Enclopadie und Methodologie) .- Vatke, Isaiah, & .uss, [not D. F. Strauss,] Theology of Old Testaory of the Jews time of Christ, &c .- Kleinert, Mes-Syriac, Chaldee .- Nitsch, Church History, Life and Doctrine of Paul .- Preuss, Psalms, &c .- Weingarten, Church History.

2. HALLE.—Beyschlag, New Testament, Practical -Dahne, Doctrine Hist., Epistle of James Franke, Homiletics. - Guericke, Introduction to Old Testament.-Hupfeld, Old Testament Exegesis. Jacobi, New Testament and Church History .-Kramer, Evang. Pedagogics .- Müller, Dogmatics. Richm. Old and New Testament .- Tholuck. New Testament .- Wuttke, Ethick, &c .- Lic. Böhmer, Life

3. KONIGSBERG.—Sommer, Old Testament Exesis - Sieffert, Encyklonadie, Dogmatics - Erh m. Dogmatics - Cosack. Homiletics, &c. - Simnson Psalms, &c .- Schulze, John, &c., (Summer term 1864) 4. BRESLAU.—Räbiger, Isaiah, Epistle to Hebrews, -Semisch, Church History .- Köstlin, Matthew, Modern Theology, &c .- Meuss, Dogmatics, Homiletians, Colossians .- Held, Life of Christ, John's Gos pel.-Hahn, [son of Dr. August Hahn,] Doctrine History, John's Gospel.—Rhode, Doctrine History of the Hebrew People.

5. GREIFSWALD .- Diestel, Introduction to O. Test. Job, &c .- Vogt, Encyklopädie and Dogmatics .- Wiesel, John's Gospel, Hist. of Apostolic Age .- Reuter Church and Doctrine History .- Hanne, Pract. Theol ogy, Relation of the individual Sciences to each other and to Theology.

6. Rosтock.—Bachmann, Introduction to O. Test. Isaiah, &c .- Dieckhoff, Church and Doctrine History, Hist. of Modern Theology.-Krabbe, Dogmatics.-Philippi, John's Gospel, Paul's minor Epistles.

7. ERLANGEN - Thomasius, Dogmatics, Compara tive Symbolics, &c .- Von Hofmann, Hist. of New Test., Theological Ethics.—Delidtzsch, Isaiah, Select Psalms. &c.—Harnack, Practical Theology, &c.-Schmid, Church History, &c .- Frank, Church Hist., John's Gospel.-Herzog, Symbolics, Calvin's Theol. System.—Köhler, Old Testament.—Privadocent Plitt. Church Hist., Encyklopädie.—Reformed Professor Dr. Ebrard, Romans.

8. Heidelberg - Rothe, Church Hist., Dogmatics. Hitzig, Old Test, Exegesis,—Hundeshagen, Modern Church Hist., Doctrine History.—Schenkel, Romans. Pract. Theol.-Holtzmann, New Test. Exegesis, Cate-

chetics.—Schellenberg, Past. Theology.

9. Giessen.—Dillmann, Introd. to O. Test., Psalm -Gass, Introduction to New Test., Symbolics Hesse, N. Test. Exegesis, Dogmatics.-Kollner, Rooptical Gospels with reference to recent works on

Hist .- Ritschl, Introduction to N. Test., 1 Ep. of Peter Doctrine Hist .- Plitt, Titus, Homiletics .- Kamphausen, Old Test. Exegesis .- Baxmann, Church Hist.

Ep. to Hebrews, (Summer term 1864) 11. LEIPSIC. - Kahnis, Church History, Encyklopadie .- Tuch, Job, &c .- Brückner, Pract. Theol., Ep. o Corinthians. - Luthardt, John's Gospel, Life of Christ .- Anger, Psalms, &c .- Lechler, Doctrine Hist. Epistles of Peter .- Tischendorf, Galatians, Greek Paographie. Hölemann, Isaiah, &c. Hofmann, Intro-

ion to New Test. Ethics, &c. 12. GOTTINGEN .- Ehrenfeuchter, Hist. of Modern Theol., Pract. Theol., &c .- Duncker, Church History. Matthew, Mark and Luke, Corinthians, &c .- Wagentroversies, Dogmatics.—Rettig, Catechetics.—Matthäi,

Schöberlein, Dogmatics, Symbolics, &c .- Wiesinger, nn, Church and Doctrine History .- Ritschl, Introduction in N. Test. Dogmatics.—Gess, Religious Con-Comparative Theology, Rénan's Life of Jesus .- Line- In other nations there has been a tendency towards nann, Introduction to New Test., Romans, Galatians. | the mitigation of the evils of slavery, especially under Grammar.—Cropp, Schleiermacher's Ethical Doctrines .- Hansen, Books of the Kings .- Klostermann, Gospel of Mark.

13. KIEL.-Lüdemann, Pract. Theology.-Thom Church and Doctrine History.—Fricke, Encyklopadie, Hebrews, Hist. of Protestantism .- Weiss, Romans, Life of Christ, Select Passages of the Pentateuch .-14. JENA .- Hase, Life of Christ, Hist. of Roman Cath. Church since 1814.—Schwarz, Pastoral Theology.—Rückert, Epistles of Peter, Thessalonians, Philippians, Dogmatics, &c .- Grimm, Romans, Hebrews, Dogmatics.—Hilgenfeld, Gospel and Epistles of John, Introduction to Old Test. Symbolics.—Frank, Psalms, &c.—Overbeck, Pastoral Epistles.

Chinese law provided that the branding of a slave by bis master should secure his freedom. "Thus," says edge of the evidences, the doctrines, the morals and visited and cultivated and made productive, and iso-

15. Tubingen.—Beck, Ethics, Ephesians.—Landerer, Dogmatics, Doctrine History.—Oeler, Symbolics, Job.-Von Palmer, Church Law, Pedagogics, Liturgics, When I first came to Germany to study, I would have &c .- Waizsäcker, Church Hist, Introduction to New en a large fraction of my small capital for a complete Test.—Tutors: Löffler, Dietsch, Buder, Schwarzkoff, (Summer term 1864.)

16. MARBURG. — Professors:— Heppe, Scheffer, Henke, Ranke, Vilmar, Dietrich, Mangold. Privatcenten :- Graul, Vilmar, Jr.

17. Basel.—Hagenbach, Church and Doctrine History.—Stähelin, Old Test. Exegesis.—J. G. Müller, History of the Polytheistic Religions, Epistles of arate University for their lecture list, remitting the John .- Riggenbach, Dogmatics, Hist. of the Passion. -Schultz, Genesis, &c .- Privatdocenten :- Preiswerk

18. ZURICH -Schweizer, Hist. of Reformed Doctrine, Symbolics, Pastoral Theology .- Schrader, Genesis, Old Test, Theology.—Biedermann, Dogmatics. four years ago, I renewed my search in order to Volkmar, New Test. Exegesis.-Keim, New Test. n what changes might have taken place in the Exegesis. - Egli, Old Testament. - Kesselring, New

19. BERNE.-Gelpke, Hist. of Reformation. New Test. Exegesis - Immer, New Test., Symbolics .-Müller, Pract. Theology .- Studer, Hebrew .- Schaffon the announcements, one might in the course of ter, Pract. Theology. - Guder, Acts of the Apostles. year see a good part of the lecture lists reproduced II.—ROMAN CATHOLIC THEOLOGICAL FACULTIES. 1. Tubingen. - Von Kuhn, Hefele, Zukrigel,

Aberle, Himpel, Kober, Rückgaber. 2. MUNICH —Von Döllinger, Von Stadtbaur, Reitmayr, Haneberg, Rietter, Thalhofer, Silbernagel, Fried-

3. Wurzburg. - Reissmann, Denzinger, Hergen ok (Allgemeine Kirchliche Chronik) according to röther, Hähnlein, Hettinger. eir respective countries, the writer suggested to him

4. BONN .- Dieringer, Hilgers, Floss, Reusch, Roth. he propriety of completing the list and of arranging 5. FREIBURG .- Maier, Stolz, Alzog, König, Wör

ter, Kössling, Pr. Schätzler 6. Munster .- Berlage, Bisping, Coppenberg, Friedhoff, Püngel, Reinke, Schwane. 7. BRESLAU .- Reinkins, Friedlieb, Scholz, Schoff-

8. GRATZ. - Tosi, Fruhmann, Wagl, Robitsch

9. PRAGUE -Ehrlich, Güntner, Maier, Nahlowsky Petri, Smutek.

10. VIENNA. - Danco, Gruscha, Horny, Kisser Kozelka, Müller, Pellegrinetti, Schrader, Seback. 11. Insbruck .- Hurter, Jung, Jungmann, Kobler, Nilles, Tutzer, Wellscheller, Wenig, Steinhuber.

The Catholic theologians being for the most par nknown in America, I have omitted their topics as of less interest. It may be worth mentioning, that in the three last mentioned universities all the theological instruction is still given in Latin. W. F. W. Bremen, Easter, 1865.

> For Zion's Herald THE NATION'S SORROW.

BY R. F. FULLER. How timely the auspicious spring From winter and rebellious wars Beauty for ashes comes to bring, And triumph for the Nation's cause!

The sky bends low its loving blue, And brightly beams the smiling day; Spring sparkles with her emerald hue, And hearts are glad and faces gay.

And tassel birch and alder bough And ruby buds the maple gem, There vernal voices warble

Such pleasure once had Paradise,-Ah! soon as Eden's to depart! A base assassin, by surprise, Strikes at the Union's head and heart!

The nation's colors sable turn, And drape each dwelling, church and mart While grief and indignation burn

Our well-tried chieftain we deplore, While he his laurels meekly wore And wished to spare the fallen foe.

Alternate in the People's heart

SLAVERY IN HISTORY. BY REV. J. EMORY ROUND.

[Continued.] American slavery differs from that of some other ations in denying to its victims all civil rights. At Athens the testimony of slaves could sometim taken, especially in cases of murder. Their testimony was sometimes admitted by the Romans, and frequently during the middle ages. In the Southern States no slave is allowed to bear witness for or against a white person. Other civil rights, such as that of appealing to the law for protection from injuries inflicted by other persons than their masters, and that of disposing of property by will, have sometimes been extended to slaves; but in the Southern States

rights whatever to the slave. "In the very nature of things he is subject to despotism. Law as to him is only a compact between his rulers." (S. C. Court of Appeals, case of Exparte Boylston. Strobhart's S. C. Reports, Vol. 2, p. 43.)

"They have no rights other than those which their asters or owners may give them. . Every endeavor, therefore, to extend positive rights to this class of people, is an attempt to reconcile inherent contradictions." (S. C. Constitutional Court, case of Kinloch vs. Harvey, Harper's Reports, p. 514.)

The Supreme Court of the United States in the mans, Church Hist., Homiletics.—Zöchler, Church case of Dred Scott vs. Sandford, held that it is the Hist., Theol. des New Test.—Privadocent Krumm, men, have " no rights or privileges but such as those who hold the power and the government might choose nn, Psalms, &c .- Krafft, Life of Christ, Church to grant them;" that they have "no rights which the white man is bound to respect."

Accordingly, we find the principle universally recognized in the Southern courts that wherever doubts rise concerning the real law of slavery, the presumption is always in the direction of the pure and absolute power of the master.

It is true that laws exist for the punishment of

gross cruelty; but as they cannot be enforced by the ourts unless the complaint is made by some one helonging to the dominant race, as the slave has no property to provide the means for prosecuting his rights, as his time is not at his service in procuring testimony, as all his movements are under the control of his master, and, finally, as neither his testimony nor that of his fellow slaves is taken, the protection is scarcely more than nominal.

A third peculiarity of the American slave system is the utter hopelessness of the condition of its victims. -Holzhausen, Church and Doctrine Hist., Hebrew | the progress of civilization and Christianity. In the United States alone, have the theory and practice continually tended toward depriving the slave even

of those few privileges which are conceded him. allowed, and in many cases required. The temple of the Egyptian Hercules at Canope, freed forever all slaves resorting to it; so did that of Hebe at Phlius where the chains they bore were struck off and suspended upon the sacred trees as a symbol of their ancipation. The American slave could find no such refuge, except by fleeing to lands where the

by will became free at the death of the master. In England, after the Norman conquest, a slave residing in an incorporated town unclaimed for a year and villain wife married a freeman, she became thereby monst enfranchised, and her husband compensated her lord for her loss. (Cobb's Law of Stavery, § 271.)

odern negro slavery arose, and in many countries manumissions have been quite common. The policy of all the Southern States is against manumissions; pecial act of the Legislature, and others enforce mancipation by will is prohibited; and where it is allowed, the laws provide no sufficient protection against re-enslavement through the faithlessness of

ecutors. (Cobb's Law of Slavery, § 366.) In other times, slaves were permitted to hire their time of their masters. Thus they secured a temporary chase their perpetual freedom. The Roman slave could compel his master to fix a price for his freedom, and emancipate him upon its payment. The Koran enjoins that all masters shall give the same privilege to slaves who behave well. In most of the Southern States, however, masters are forbidden to allow slaves to hire their time, and there is no process, by good behaviour or otherwise, which affords the slave a fair chance to secure his freedom. Thus, though the custom of manumissions has generally prevailed as American Union, previous to the late outbreak, they

It is to be observed that the privileges of an eman practicable, are worth but little. The free negro is bject to the same penal code with the slave. He is liable to be kidnapped and re-sold into slavery, with suit for his freedom, if the man who claims him is so court regards him as a slave until his freedom is proved. (Cobb's Law of Slavery, § 288.) In some States, his color is prima facie evidence against him; in others, a single sale is regarded as prima facie evidence that he is a slave. The law also subjects him. together with his counsel and assistants, to punishto make out their case.

tion sometimes made the freedman a citizen, and always after the time of Constantine. Among the Sax ons, the enfranchisement of slaves was very comm In the Southern States, no negro can become a citizen.† The condition of the slave under the laws of the Southern States is the most utterly hopeless one

. The North Carolina statutes allow a master to emancipa

† In the early history of the country this principle was took the oath of allegiance to the new government, which shows that they were regarded as citizens. The Supreme Court of North Carolina once decided that the statute forbidning any person to inveigle away the slave of a "citizen of the State," applies to cases where the master is a free colored man. In the same State free negroes were permitted to vote previous to the year 1835. For thirty years, however, it is

MINISTERIAL EDUCATION ONCE MORE.

BY REV. S. W. COGGESHALL, D.D. Bro. Cushman again says: "What though many ur ministers are taken from the plough, the workshop, the counter and the ship, and at once commend o call sinners to repentauce, God will prepare then for the work whereunto he has called them." These few words, apparently innocent and plausible, coverty contain one of the most monstrous falsehoods, which ike the east wind, has ever blasted and withered our ninistry, and cursed and desolated the Methodist Church. So far as the natural and spiritual endos nents of the Methodist ministry are concerned, I full believe these words. No ministry, since the apostoli age, have had so good an outfit as they. They gener ally possess a superior physique, good natural abilitie nanding native eloquence and the best voice for public speaking of any class of men in the world As to their call to the work of the ministry, I think t may be said of the most, if not all of them, as God said of the prophet Jeremiah, "Before I formed thee in the belly. I knew thee; and before thou cames forth out of the womb I sanctified thee, and ordaine thee a prophet unto the nations;" for they are usually converted very early in life, their very childhoo being devoted to God. In one of our largest and nost important Annual Conferences it was ascertain rom actual inquiry a year ago, that about five sixths, so ar as could be known, were converted between the piety is usually put to the severest tests before they enter the itinerancy; so that in the thirty years in which I have been a member of an Annual Confer ence, in all the earnest debates upon the admission of candidates to the body, I have never known the piety of one to be called in question. The least suspicion upon the point, even, would put a stop to all furthe pearly gates of the New Jerusalem shut out all rep-We also observe that when any of o reachers wish to unite with other den their religious character always stands above par i

the church market, and at once procures them a ready and welcome admission. So far, so good. But now arises another point, and which is the only ore to fit them for their holy work? And if so, what her wish a knowledge of its original tongues in which hem" by inspiration, or must they resort to teachers es, and all the other machinery of biblical

| Wallon, "the mark of slavery became his title to | the institutions of the Bible; of its history, its chro- | lated members sought out, comforted and instructedliberty." The policy of the Roman Emperor Constantine was decidedly in favor of manumissions, and by inspiration? or must they resort to the use of constantine was decidedly in favor of manumissions, and the same was true of his successors. The laws of cordances, harmonies, commentaries, treatises on phi-Justinian presented still greater inducements to losophy, systematic divinity, volumes of sermons and mancipation. At an earlier period of Roman his- works on history, just as all sensible folks have done? tory a constitution of Claudius provided that the ex- Even St. Paul wrote to Timothy to " bring with him osure of an infirm slave should entitle bim to his the books and the parchments." Even in the noon freedom. In Europe, during the middle ages, de- of this nineteenth century, there are a great many In the ancient German States, all slaves not disposed knowledge of "reading and writing," or at least a knowledge of that sacred learning of which they are the key, "comes by nature," or by some indefinable inspiration, which will enable the Christian ministe a day became free forever. In the same country, "if to dispense with labor and study. It is time that this monstrous and driveling nonsense should come to an end. It has cursed the church of God, and destroyed souls long enough; for however God is pleased by "the The right of a master to emancipate his slaves at foolishness of preaching to cave them that believe," yet he is not pleased to do it by foolish preaching;

and people, as evinced by Bro. Cuahman in his critito the point. The past and the present have but few traits in common. Everything has changed. The past four years, even, have wrought an entire revoluintellectual status of the American people. This war has produced a far greater revolution than that of liberty, and often obtained enough property to pur- 1775-83. We are no longer the same people, and under the same conditions; and if the church of God does not recognize this fact, she will utterly fail to meet the requisitions of these eventful times, and come short of her full measure of glory.

Formerly, nearly our whole work was embraced in ircuits, from two to four weeks round, and employing from one to four men, and sometimes as large as whole districts now are. Most of the country itself was then new; our itinerancy, our doctrines, our usages and our modes of preaching were new. There was a novelty and freshness about the whole thing that was wonderfully taking with the multitude, and which carried everything before it. But now, all is changed, and still changing, with a rapidity with which few men can keep pace. Even the new communities of the West have the maturity of ages; schools, colleges and seminaries of learning of all sorts, and public libraries, public lectures, and above all, that mighty public educator, the newspaper, are everywhere. Then, the junior preacher, just from "the plough, or the workbut little hope of redress; for though he may bring a shop," had to preach but from 12 to 20 sermons to the same people for the whole year, and these needed foolish as to allow him access to a court of justice, the to embrace but the elementary truths of our holy religion; and even the bare relation of Christian experince often bore down all before it. And for other meetings, and visit the people. Now, the junior preacher, even, is usually on a station and "in charge, and has to preach from one to two hundred sermons ment, if with all these obstacles in their way they fail to the same people; to support Sunday Schools and benevolent societies; to preach sermons in the behalf If his freedom is maintained, he has none of the of education, of missions, of the Tract, the Bible and rights as a citizen. At Athens, citizenship might be the Sunday School Societies, and to engage in all moral conferred upon an emancipated slave by the vote of enterprises, and to promote all public moral reforms. West, had the whole ground to himself. Now, he is generally in the presence of men who are not only as ious and as zealous as himself, and who preach the ame doctrines, for the most part, and who adopt the same usages, but also possess the best professional training that the times can afford, and who are also supported by all the prestige that wealth, social posiion and hereditary influence can possibly afford. If any, therefore, suppose that we can even hold our own, to say nothing of carrying forward our great work, on the same educational capital as formerly, l earnestly hope that God may give them a better ind before it be too late; for already we are meeting with immense and irreparable losses. In the quadrennial period of 1860-3, we met with a loss of upwards of 50,000; more than are embraced in som entire denominations that make considerable noise in the world. She even does not satisfactorily account for this loss, for large portions of it are in the most northern Conferences, which are entirely remote from the seat of strife, and which are but little influenced by it. And, moreover, Methodism, when administered in the genuine Wesleyan spirit and modes, has a power which has triumphed over all these things, and can do it again. In the decade from 1775 to '85, embracing the entire revolutionary period, though excluded by the war from a large portion of the na tional territory, our church increased from little more than 3,000 to 18,000 members! And cannot we at

least hold our own now? In order more fully to comprehend our presen providential position, let us look at some of our suroundings. Take the State of Massachusetts for a ample. The education force of this old State consists of five colleges, three divinity schools, three medical schools, one law school, fifty-nine incorporated academies, ninety-nine high schools, with public libraries and lecture courses without number. Public instruction, alone, costs the State upwards of \$3,000, stand in the presence of 9,000 Episcopalians, 35,000 Baptists, 74,000 Congregationalists, and nearly the entire strength of the Unitarian denomination, to say nothing of smaller sects. Our educational force conis "a lion," indeed, standing at the head of all of its class in the State. But how inadequate to our wants. That portion of the State belonging to the Providence Conference has an interest in the seminary in East Greenwich, R. L., and that portion of it north of the Merrimac, belonging to the New Hampshire Confer-Sanbornton, N. H., and all have an interest at Concord and at Middletown, and this is all. But a better and more glorious day seems dawning on us. The burden of the debates of the Centenary Committee, which lately met at Cleveland, Obio, was education A like spirit pervaded the late session of the Prov dence Conference. Let us now hasten to bring the school at Concord, N. H., to Boston or its vicinity for henceforth, one important part of the vocation the Methodist Episcopal Church is to educate.

WHAT IS THE OBJECT OF PREACHING "To save men from sin and hell." The answer is clearly stated, and Christ is brought to light as a Sane in dispute. Do these good men need anything viour of the lost, so that men believe and are saved, what though men see the preacher as an unlearned is it, and how shall it be obtained? They must have and ignorant man—shall we teach them to despise a knowledge of the Bible, the Christian's directory our fellow laborer—the successful minister of Jesus of life and the preacher's text book. Will God Christ?" Shall we tell them that he is of no use, bu qualify them" to read by inspiration? or must they rather a stumbling-block, a source of mortification go to secool to learn, like other mortals? Having learned to read the English Bible, suppose they furhe prophets and spostles wrote and preached, and in bors men had become "twice dead, plucked up by which the inspired psalmist sung his wondrous lyrics the roots"—what then? shall the learned brothe to the music of the harp of Zion, will God "qualify despise him, or shall he bumbly learn wisdom from despise him, or shall he bumbly learn wisdom from him? Suppose that under the unlearned and igno and grammars, and lexicons, and readers, and chres- rant sinners are converted to God, believers whelly sanctified, all the means of grace revived, Sunda criticism, like other people? Suppose, further, in order to be workmen who need not be ashamed, "right-church attended to, books and periodicals widely church attended to, books and periodicals widely

The time has been (and still is) when the Method by his more favored brother (sitting in learned ease) disturber in society, especially if unlearned.

And shall the Methodist minister who can be

on " as a child walks by the seaside picking up curious prother, whose labors God has blessed as much, and

eside the learned minister of other denomination which, if heeded, would lead them high up in the region of boliness, "without which no man shall see he Lord?"

have we. They have learned ministers, and so have we. Sometimes they have attempted to exclude the unlearned from the ministry. This excellence (strange deformity) we have never had; and trust that by the grace of God we never shall have it. No living church ever did have it; hence if the M. E. Church ever comes into possession of it, it will be because it is dead.

SHAKSPEARE FOR THE HOUR. "After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well; Treason has done its worst; nor steel, nor poison, Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing Can touch him further."

He hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep damnation of his taking off." "Let's briefly put on manly readiness, And question this most bloody piece of woe To know it further. Ill deeds are seldom slow, Nor single. Dread horrors still abound.

Nor single. Dread horrors still abound.
Our country—it weeps, it bleeds; and each new day
A gash is added to her wound."

For Zion's Herald, LETTER FROM CANADA.

Action of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Cana on the death of President Lincoln.. The Niagara Annual Conference commenced i ing the thirty-seventh year of the separate existence of the M. E. Church in Canada, Bishop Smith presiding. The preachers, with but few exceptions, were present. The morning was fine, but awfully solemn. clock of that day had been appointed in the United States for the purpose of attending to the furneral lamented President Lincoln. The

nation of Mr. Lincoln had caused a sensation f horror throughout Canada, such as this Province had never before experienced. On Saturday morning, the 15th of April, the Telgraph announced to the people of Canada, as by a ash of lightning, the mournful tidings that Presiden Lincoln had been assassinated, and that Secretary seward and son had been mortally wounded the preious evening. The inhabitants of the Province for moment stood aghast, and then to express their ve for the murdered man and their sympathy with e bereaved neighboring nation, hastened to hoist the British flag half-mast high on the public and on many of the private buildings in our cities and towns. But while Canadians were thus giving expression to their ympathetic sorrow, a number of So abled at a hotel in Toronto and drank the health of the assassins; one of their number, a professed inister, remarking at the breakfast table that "Linoln had only been sent to hell a little before his

me." Such is Southern chivalry. Shortly after the Conference was organized the llowing resolution was moved by Isaac B. Richard-

on, seconded by Edward Lounsbury : Resolved, That a Special Committee of five be ap-pointed by the Bishop, to prepare an address of con-dolence with the people of the United States, in this day of their National affliction, occasioned by the assassination of their late President, Abraham Lin-

Soon after 11 o'clock it was moved by Thom Webster, seconded by Emerson Bristol, and Resolved, That the Conference do now adjourn, and that Bishop Smith is hereby requested to deliver a discourse or sermon in regard to the melancholy death of his Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, the justly lamented and late Presidents of the United States of America, who was, on the night of the 14th instant, assassinated in the city of Washington.

In conformity with this resolution the Conference djourned, and the preachers falling into line about he altar followed the Bishop and Secretary in solemi ocession—their hats slightly raised—to the Town Iall, where they were met by the Reeve, and some of the resident ministers of the place. The hall about of Conference occupied the middle tier of seats, and oon the spacious room was filled with an attentive audience. Bishop Smith was invited to preside, sup-

On the platform were the officers presiding. Rev Mr. Benson, Secretary of the Conference, Rev. Mr. Barber, Wesleyan minister, Rev. Mr. Preston, New Connection Methodist minister, Rev. I. B. Richard-Methodist Episcopal Church, besides several leading gentlemen of the town.

eading a suitable hymn, which was sung in a very impressive manner by a large choir, after which Mr Webster was called upon to lead the devotions of the asembly. And while prayer was being offered to God in behalf of the people of the United States the safety of President Johnson, the recovery of Hon W. H. Seward and son, for the widows and father ess of the neighboring country, as also for the arrest

Addresses were delivered by Bishop Smith, Rev Mr. Barber, Rev. Isaac P. Richardson, and Rev Thomas Webster, and the services ended with a suit never before held by any Methodist Con British soil, and it is to be devoutly hoped that no similar calamity may ever cause another such meet-In the afternoon the Conference res

ness, and on Monday adopted the following report:

The Committee appointed to prepare a letter of condolence with Mrs. Lincoln and the people of the United States, in consequence of the sudden and mournful death of President Lincoln, would respect-

the United States of America:

We, the Ministers composing the Niagara Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, would desire most sincerely to express our heartfelt sympathy with Mrs. Lincoln and family, yourself and the people of the United States, because of the melancholy death of the lamented President Lincoln, who has been assassinated in the prime of life, and at a period in the history of the Republic when he appeared to be the mainspring of the nation. We feel that in the defines of Mr. Lincoln his country has lost a patriot and the whole civil zed world

country has lost a patriot and the whole civil zed world

Moved by Thomas Webster, seconded by James

1st. That in the opinion of this Conference it is the 1st. That in the opinion of this Conference it is the duty of Protestants in every part of the land to unite more closely than they have ever yet done, to uphold and perpetuate the sacred principles of Protestantism, and especially should the Protestants of British America and those of the United States labor to cultivate a spirit of friendship for each other, bound together as they are by the ties of kindred and religion. 2d. That as ministers of the Gospel of Peace we heartily approve of the efforts made by our Provincial government to maintain and perpetuate the good understanding now so happily prevailing between this country and the neighboring republic; as a war between Great Britain and the United States—the two great Protestant nations of the world—would be

two great Protestant nations of the world—would be a fearful source of evil to mankind in general, and to this Province in particular; and would no doubt give strength and encouragement to Infidelity and Popery in Europe and America.

3d. That we have deeply sympathized with our fathers and brethren in the United States throughout their day of sore trial. The ordeal through which their church and nation have just passed, in consequence of the slaveholder's insurrection and the assassination of President Lincoln, has been one of fire and blood, accompanied with weeping, lamentation and blood, accompanied with weeping, lamentation and woe. But as the slave power is now broken, and and woe. But as the slave power is now broken, and the Southern rebellion suppressed, we trust that the sun of peace, prosperity and liberty will ere long shine with greater effulgence than ever upon the churches of the neighboring country, and that the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States will be able, in the South as in the North, to fulfill her great and glorious mission of spreading scriptural holiness among the teeming multitudes of people from all nations, who are now dwelling, or may yet seek a home, in the American Republic.

The Conference has decided to unite with our fathers and brethren of the parent body in the celebration of the centenary of American Methodism. This is perfectly proper. The Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, being a legitimate branch of the Methodist vine planted in this country by the M. E. Church of the United States, it is meet that the child should unite with the parents, while in both countries Two circumstances contributed to the solemnity of the hundredth year of Methodism on this continent the occasion. First: It was found upon calling the is being celebrated. The M. E. Church in this counharvest. May the great Head of the church open our way for still greater usefulness. The preachers eturned from the Conference to their circuits with

he greatest degree of harmony. In conclusion, permit me to say that we rejoice in the alvation of your noble nation from division and slavery. The Southern rebellion, thank God, has been rushed out, and the life of the republic saved. Of he United States it will soon no longer be said that the American Republic is the land of the free and the home of the slave, but that it is in the strictest sense of the word, "the land of the free, and the nome of the BRAVE. Go on and prosper. "Let the inhabitants of the" United States "sing; let them shout from the top of the mountains; let them give glory unto the Lord, and declare his praise throughout the nation. "Thy right hand, O Lord, is ecome glorious in power; thy right hand, O Lord ath dashed in pieces the enemy."

Hamilton, May 2, 1865. THOMAS WEBSTER.

For Zion's Herald.

NOTES TO MY DESPONDING FRIEND-NO. 3 I think we may literally obey the apostle's injunction, "Pray without ceasing." It may indeed require very strict watchfulness; yet I think the inspired volume contains no command which we may not be enabled to perform.

your difficulty in regard to prayer; but in this you and perhaps more from this temptation than from any ligious life. If a Christian exercises sufficient perse ing anything to keep him from the mercy seat, there is but very little opportunity for the tempter to ob-tain an audience; but the first omission creates a pre-cedent, and we find it far more difficult to withstand the fiery darts of the adversary than previous to the

nnected to a diving-armor; as that is the only conecting link between the diver and the upper world, so is prayer the only medium by which we may re-ceive the atmosphere requisite for our spiritual inha-lation and existence. The simile does not hold good, wever, in all points, for accident may sever the tube upon which the diver depends for a supply of air, or those having the care of the apparatus may fail to perform their duty. But not so is the medium amunication between God and man; 'tis only by man's own will that the current is broken. In other point the illustration may be carried out, receive air to breathe, just so surely will one's religious life, and only the tenement of the soul be left if he willfully, deliberately separates himself from con-

soul with nourishment.

It is a duty binding upon us to continue to offer prayer, even if we feel no immediate beneficial results from it, for we are not at liberty to omit any known duty, simply because we do not receive the reward of well-doing as soon as we expect; indeed, prayer ought not to be offered simply as a task for hich we hope to be remunerated; but he who continues to present his petitions at the throne of grace because he feels it a duty, is more sure of a blessing than he who entirely forsakes his closet and ignores al form of supplication. One has written, "It is better to wander in prayer than from prayer; " and although, as you express it, "thick clouds and darkness separate the Sun of Righteousness from your view," yet there may be soon a rift in the clouds, and doubthours of gloom. Do not forsake the hour or place of

The Jesuit Fathers have just published at Rome a statistical table of the members of their body. Their number in the Roman States is 475, of whom 385 live in the Holy City, the others in the colleges of Comarco, Velletri, Frosinone, and Viterbo. At the

Your Committee would therefore recommend the adoption of the following communication:

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America:

We the Minister comments the Nicesca Annual Comments of the Society of Jesus, was 7,728, 199 more than in 1853. The Jesuits have extended their labors into twenty-one provinces; four belong to France, five to twenty-one provinces; four belong to France, five to Germany, Holland, and Belgium, two to Spain, five to Italy, one to Mexico, and the others to England, Ireland, and the United States. The total number Ireland, and the United States. The total number of Jesuits engaged in foreign missions is 1,532, 740 more than in 1863. There are 28 missionaries in Europe, 296 in Asia, 213 in Africa, 726 in North America, 199 in South America, 55 in Oceanica, and 15 on their way to their destination. In 1841, the Jesuits in the whole world numbered only 3,553; at present, as before stated, there are 7,728 more than double their number less than a quarter of a century and

ESSAY PREACHING.

The following remarks are from an address delivered several years ago by the Rev. James Dixon, D.D., before the Birmingham district meeting, Eng-

land:

There is one point of essential importance if we wish to preach the word of God itself, and not a fiction, and that is, its diligent perusal for this express purpose. Can an elaborate dissertation, oration, argument, got up on the rules of secular eloquence, committed to memery, and repeated year after year, answer to the idea of preaching the word of God? Must not that which, in any good sense, may be considered as His word be constantly drawn from the fountain of living waters? We do not mean by this that every sermon must, in substance, be a new one, or that the preacher must be constantly busied in laying the foundation of a structure; but that every sermon should be studied afresh in the light of Holy Scripture, that it may be fused with increasing warmth; be made more clear, bright, radiant; be more impregnated with the richest gold of the mine of sacred truth, and that thus a spirit fresh and lively may be kept up in the delivery. We cannot conceive that preaching the word of God admits of stereotype. These compositions, never amplified, never improved; no new thoughts, illustrations, or richer doctrinal infusion being brought in. Surely the constant study of the Holy Scriptures would furnish something additional to the old outline if diligently would.

sought.

The essay system of preaching can hardly be considered preaching the word of God. A theme, a topic ramified to the form and dimensions of a dissertation, though the subject may be theological, is not, strictly speaking, the divine word. The ornate, eloquent, metaphysical, or philosophical productions of our pulpit orators may be, and often are, very beautiful productions of genius; but the efforts and productions of human genius seem at once, and of necessity, to set aside the sacred oracles, and to substitute the elaborations of the mind. We are scalstitute the elaborations of the mind. We are speak-ing here of the ordinary ministry. There are occasions somewhat scientific style, to defend it at every point; but the people must in ordinary be fed with the pure word of the gospel; and the sparkling or highly wrought efforts of genius, though pleasant to a few, would soon leave the sheep of Christ in a meagre state of soul, or drive them to other pastures.

A negative orthodoxy is not the word of God. In reading the require the respectives of great resurbers of

A negative orthodoxy is not the word of God. In reading the pulpit productions of great numbers of divines we are not startled by any glaring contradictions of Holy Scripture; the fault is not positive, but negative; we have nothing palpably offensive, but Christ is not there! Salvation is not exhibited, the vital blessings of experimental religion are not found, the way to the cross and to heaven is not laid down, no food for the regenerate soul is furnished. The principal of exhaustion has been at work, a vaccuum has been sought and produced, and nothing remains but an empty void. These preachers are the soft and syren songsters of the people, who lull the world to sleep in their sins and pleasures. To preach the word of God is to take the doctrines

of the gosper as the matter and substance of preaching, and that as much as possible in the words, and always in the sense of Scripture. It cannot be difficult for a person fitted for this office to discover these doctrines. There is no possibility of missing Jesus Christ in his Godhead, his sacrifice and righteousness, bis grace and salvation, his intercession at the right hand of God, his kingly office; and there is as little possibility of losing sight of the doctrine of salvation by faith alone, of the nature of justification and its true fruits, of the manner and evidences of the new birth, of the Christian duties and especially that of love, the doctrines of the word of God, and when the Bible alone is relied on as a standard, they never are, in fact, denied or neutralized, either by minister or people. The necessity of keeping them prominently before the minds of men must be obvious. The notion that the world is so progressing in intelligence and civilization as not to make these truths necessary, and that it is proper for preachers to adapt themselves to the spirit of the age, is a pure delusion. Human nature is exactly the same, and as long as the disease remains the remedy is needed. The truth of the matter is, that the groupel is the only instrument of remains the remedy is needed. The truth of the matter is, that the gospel is the only instrument of the salvation of mankind, and it is a cruel mockery of God and man for professed preachers of this gospel to substitute anything else in its place. All men know this. Counterfeit ministers delude nobody but themselves. While sincere, earnest, plain speaking men are followed and appreciated even by the world, those who simulate, adulterate, and lower the blessed gospel, are always both neglected and despised.

MORE ABOUT CORBETT

A correspondent in New York thus writes to a ountry paper about the soldier who shot the assassin

was a constant attendant at the Fulton Street meeting, and greatly annoyed it by what was considered his fanatacism. When anything pleased him, he would shout, "Amen!" "Glory to God!" in a sharp, shrill voice. All remonstrance was in vain, and he shouted to the very last. He enlisted in the 12th Regiment, and made conscience his guide there. He was perpetually in hot water because he would follow the order of his conscience rather than the military order. He prayed in the corner of his tent regularly night and morning, nor could the taunts or jeers of his associates turn him aside. I have seen him often in the guard-house with his knapsack full of bricks as a punishment, with his Testament in his hands, lifting up his voice against swearing, preaching temperance, and calling upon his wild companions to seek the Lord. One day, at a dress parade in Frank-lin Square, Butterfield cursed and damned the regiment for something he did not like. Corbett stepped out of the ranks and reproved the Colonel for breaking God's law. He was of course putlunder arrest! He was in a detachment of the New York Sixteenth who were hemmed in by Mosby, near Culpepper. All surrendered except Corbett. He stood out manfully with his revolver and breech-loading rifle. He killed seven men before he surrendered. He brought him work and own every time he fired, and as each rebelied he shouted, 'Amen!' 'Glory to God!' just as he used to at the Fulton Street meeting. Mosby liked he relief, and ordered his men not to shoot him.

The following sentiments concerning the war in is country, taken from the London Spectator, one f the best English weeklies, will be fully appreciated

of the best English weeklies, will be fully appreciated by all our loyal people:

If they have lost scores of thousands of children, and burdened themselves with debt, expended four years in civil war and imposed upon themselves the curse of a standing army, they have enfranchised a race more numerous than themselves when they fought for their own freedom, removed from their country a stain which outweighed all the effects of her teaching, and taught the nations once for all the grand lesson that, be the faults of democracy what they will, at least it is not weak. Other things fell on the 4th of April beside Richmond, and among them the belief that the few may once more hope to govern the world in the interest of themselves.

If we are not mistaken, the military student will in future years turn again and again for instruction to the campaigns of 1864-5, which abound in examples of the art of making war under the new conditions—railways, torpedoes, telegraphs, earthworks, rifled cannon—and which have given a mortal blow to the once threatening slave power.

THE PUNERAL ORATION, Delivered by Bishop Simpson, at Springfield, Ill., on Thursday, the 4th of May, at the closing ceremonies of the funeral of President Lincoln.

a companion

Fellow Citizens of Illinois, and of many parts of our entire Union:—Near the capital of this large and growing State of Illinois, in the midst of this beautiful grove and at the open mouth of the vault which has just received the remains of our fallen chieftain, we gather to pay a tribute of mains of our faiter chieftant, we gather to pay a tribute of respect and to drop the tear of sorrow around the ashes of the mighty dead. A little more than four years ago, from his plain and quiet home in yonder city, he started, receiving the parting words of the concourse of friends whe gathered around him, and in the middle of the dropping of the gentle shower he told of the pains of parting from the place where his children had been horn, and his home the parting the place where his children had been horn, and his home the place where his children had been born, and his nome had been made so pleasant by early recollections. And as he left he made an earnest request in the hearing of some who are present, that as he was about to enter upon responsibilities which he believed to be greater than any which had fallen upon any man since the days of Washington, the people would offer up their prayers that God would aid and sustain him in the work they had given

him to do.

His company left your quiet city. But as it went, snares were in waiting for him. Scarcely did he escape the dangers of the way or the hands of the assassin as he neared Washington, and I believe he escaped only through the vigilance of the officers and the prayers of the people; so that the blow, enspended for more than four years, was at last permitted to fall.

at last permitted to fall.

How different the occasion which witnessed his departure from that which witnessed his return. Doubtless you expected to take him by the hand, to feel the warm grasp cxpected to take him by the hand, to feel the warm grasp which you felt in other days, and to see the tall form walking among you which you had delighted to honor in years past. But he was never to return until he came with his mute and silent, his frame encoffined, and a weeping nation following as his mourners. Such a scene as his return to you was never witnessed. Among the events of history there have been great processions of mourners. There was one for the patriarch Jacob, which came upfrom Egypt, and the Egyptians wondered at the evidences of reverence and filial affection which came from the heaits of the Israelites. There was mourning when Moses fell upon the heights of Piagah and was hid from human view. There have been mournings in the kingdoms of the earth when kings and warriors have fallen. But never was there in the history of man such mourning as that which has accompanied this faneral procession, and has gathered around the mortal remains of him who was our loved one, and who now aleeps among us. If we glance at the procession which followed him, we see how the nation stood aghast. Tears filled the eyes of manly, sunburnt faces. Strong men as they clasped the hands of their friends found no words with which to vent their grief. Women and little children caught up the tidings as they ran through the land and were melted into tears. The untion stood still. Men left their ploughs in the fields, and asked what the end would be. The hum of manufactures ceased, and the sound of the hammer was the end. Busy merchanics closed their doors and in netus, and asked what the end would be. The hum of manufactures ceased, and the sound of the hammer was not heard. Busy merchants closed their doors, and in the Exchange gold passed no more from hand to hand. Three weeks have passed. The nation has scarcely breathed easily yet. A mournful silence is abroad upon the land.

breathed easily yet. A mournful silence is abroad upon the land.

Nor is this mourning confined to any class or to any district of the country. Men of all political parties and of all religious creeds have united in paving this mournful tribute. The archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church in New York and a Protestant minister walked side by side in the sad procession, and a Jewish Rabbi performed a part of the solemn services. Here are gathered around his tomb representatives from the army and may, senators, judges, governors, and officers of all the branches of the government, and members of all the civic have, seasons, junges, governors, and officers of all the civic associations, with men and women from the humblest as well as the highest occupations. Here and there, too, are tears, as sincere and warm as any that drop, which come from the eyes of those whose kindred and whose race have been freed from their chains by him whom they mourn as the individuals. their delivers. Far more have gazed on the face of the departed than ever looked on the face of any other departed man. More races have looked on the procession, for sixteen hundred miles or more, by night and by day, by sunlight, dawn, twilight, and by torchlight, than ever

rning, this great pr We ask, Why this wonderful mourning, this great pro-cession? I answer: First, a part of the interest has arisen from the times in which we live, and in which he that has fallen was a principal actor. It is a principle of our na-ture that feelings, once excited, turn readily from the ob-ject by which they are excited to some other object, which hay for the time being take possession of the mind. An ther principle is that the deepest affections of our hear ather around some human form in which are incarnate the living thoughts and ideas of the passing age. If w look, then, at the times, we see an age of excitemen For four years the popular heart has been stirred to inmost depth. War had come upon us, dividing famili—separating nearest and dearest friends; a war, the external contents of the cont separating nearest and dearest friends; a war, the exter and magnitude of which no one could estimate; a war i which the blood of brethren was shed by a brother's hand A call for soldiers was made by the voice now hushed, and all over this land, from hill to mountain, from plain to valley, they sprang up, hundreds of thousands of bold hearts, ready to go forth and save our national Union. hearts, ready to go forth and save our national Union This feeling of excitement was transferred next into feeling of deep grief, because of the dangers in which ou country was placed. Many said: Is it possible to save was deeply paned with apprehensions of common rule, and many in grief, and almost in despair, anxiously inquired, What shall the end of these things be? In addition to this, wives had given their husbands, mothers their sons, the pride and joy of their hearts. They saw them put on the soldier's uniform, they saw them take the martial step, and they tried to hide their deep feeling of sadness. Many dear ones slept on the battle-field, never, never to return again; and there was mourning in every mansion and in every cabin in our broad land. Then prisoners tortured to death or starved through the man-dates of those who are called the representatives of the chivalry, and who claim to be the honorable ones of the earth : and as we read the stories of frames atten earth; and as we read the stories of frames attenuated and reduced to mere skeletons, our grief turned partly into horror and partly into a cry for vengeance. Then the feeling was changed to one of joy. There came signs of the end of this rebellion. We followed the career of our glorious generals. We saw our army under the command of the brave officer who is guiding this procession, climb up the heights of Lookout Mountain and drive the came up the neights of Lookout Mountain and drive the rebels from their strongholds. Another brave general swept through Georgia, South and North Carolina, and drove the combined armies of the rebels before him, while the honored Lieutenant General held Lee and his hosts in a death grasp. Then the tidings came that Richmond was evacuated, and that Lee had surrendered. The bells was evacuated, and that Lee had strendered. The better ang merrity all over the land. The booming of canno was, heard. Illuminations and torch light procession manifested the general joy, and families were looking to the speedy return of their loved ones from the field of the speedy return of their loved ones from the field of the speedy return of their loved ones from the field of the speedy return of their loved ones from the field of the speedy return of their loved ones from the field of the speedy return of their loved ones from the field of the speedy return of their loved ones from the field of the speedy return of their loved ones from the field of the speedy return of the speedy retur battle. Just in the midst of the wildest joy, in one hou nay, in one moment, the tidings thrilled throughout thand that Abraham Lincoln, the best of Presidents, ha at Advanam Lincoin, the best of Presidents, ha I by the hand of an assassin. And then all the which had gathering for four years in forms of ent, grief, horror and joy, turned into one wail of

woe, a sadness, inexpressible, an anguish unutterable. But it is not the times merely which caused this mourn ing; the mode of his death must be taken into acco. Had he died on a bed of sickness with kind friends aro him; had the sweat of death been wiped from his brow by gentle hands while he was yet conscious; could he have had the power to speak words of affection to his stricken widow, or words of counsel to us like those which we heard in his parting Inaugural for Washington, which shall now be immortal—how it would have softened or assuaged something of the grief! There might at le have been preparation for the event. But no moment down when his hopes for the end of the rebellion were bright and prospects of a joyous life were before him. There was a cabinet meeting that day, said to have been the most cheerful and happy of any held since the beginning of the rebellion. After this meeting he talked with his friends, and spoke of the four years of the tempest, of the storm, being over, and of the four years of pleasure and joy now awaiting him, as the weight of care and anxiety would be taken from his mind, and he could have happy days with his family again. In the midst of these anticipations, he left his house never to return alive. The evening was Good Friday, the saddest day in the whole calendar for the Christian Church—it will henceforth in this country be made sadder, if possible, by the mry of our nation's loss. And so filled with grief was the man himself. Mr. Lincoln was no ordinary man, and I believe the conviction has been growing in the nation's mind, as it certainly has been in my own, especially in the last years of his administration, that by the hand of God he was specially singled out to guide our government in these troublous times, and it seems to me that the hand of these troublous times, and it seems to me that the hand of God may be traced in many of the events connected with his history. First, then, I recognize this in the physical education which he received, and which prepared him for enduring Herculean labors; in the toils of his boyhood and the labors of his manhood, God was giving him an iron frame. Next to this was his identification with the country of the great recollemn destanding their feelings. heart of the great people—understanding their feeli because he was one of them, and connected with the because he was one of them, and connected with them in their movements and life. His education was simple; a few months spent in the school-house gave him the elements of education. He read few books, but mastered all he read. The Pilgrim's Progress and the Life of Washington were his favorites. In these we recognize the works which gave the bias to his character, and which partly moulded his style. His early life with its varied struggles joined him indissolubly to the working masses, and no elevation in society diminished his respect for the orned film indissolution to the working masses, vation in society diminished his respect for the l. He knew what it was to fell the tall trees of the forest and to stem the current of the broad Mississippi. His home was in the growing West, the heart of the republic; and invigorated by the wind which swept over its groves and prairies he learned the lesson of reliance which sustained him in seasons of adversity.

His genius was soon recognized, as true genius always will be, and he was placed in the Legislature of a State.

his thoughts to matters of public interest, and began to be looked on as the coming statesman. As early as 1839 he presented resolutions in the Legislature asking for emancipation in the District of Columbia, although with rare exceptions, the whole popular mind of his State was opcipation in the District of Columbia, although with rare exceptions, the whole popular mind of his State was opposed to the measure. From that hour he was a steady and uniform friend of humanity, and was preparing for the conflict of latter years. If you ask on what mental characteristics his greatness rested, I answer on a quick and ready perception of facts, and a memory unusually tenacious and retentive, and on a logical turn of mind which followed unwaveringly every link in the chain of thought on any subject which he was called to investigate. I think there have been minds more broad in their character, and more comprehensive in their scope but I logical power the points which he desir-e. He gained this power by a close study geometry and by a determination to perceive the uth. It is said of him that in childhood, when he had

what people meant, if he retired to rest he could not sleep till he tried to understand the precise points intended; and, when understood, to convey it in a clear manner to those who had listened with him. Who that has read his messages fails to perceive the directness and the simplicity of his style? I and this very trait, which was scoffed at and decried by his opposers, is now recognized as one of the strong points of that mighty mind which has so powerfully influenced the destiny of this nation, and which shall for ages to come influence the destiny of humanity. It was not, however, chiefly by his mental faculties that he gained such control over mankind. His moral power gave him pre-eminence. The convictions of men that Abraham Lincoln was an honest man led them to yield to his guidance. As has been said of Cobden, whom he greatly resembled, he made all men feel and own the sense of himself,—a recognition of individuality—a self-relying power. They saw in him a man who they believed would do that which was right regardless of consequences.

of himself,—a recognition of individuality—a self-relying power. They saw in him a man who they believed would do that which was right regardless of consequences. It was this moral feeling which gave him the greatest hold on the people, and made his utterances almost oracular. When the nation was angered by the perfidy of foreign powers in allowing privateers to be fitted out, he uttered the significant expression, "One war at a time," and it stilled the national heart. When his own friends were divided as to what steps should be taken as to slavery, that simple utterance, "I will save the Union if I can without interfering with slavery; but if not, slavery must perish, for the Union must be preserved," became the rallying word. Men felt that the struggle was for the Union, and all other questions must be subsidiary.

But, after all, by the acts of a man shall his fame be perpetuated. What are his acts? Much praise is due to the men who aided him; he called able counselors around him and able generals into the field—men who have borne it; he had the aid of prayerful and thoughtful men everywhere; but under his own guiding hands these movements of our land have been conducted. Turn toward the different departments. We had an unorganized militia—a mere skeleton army; yet under his care that army had been enlarged into a force, which for skill, intelligence, efficiency, and bravery surpasses any which the world has ever seen. Before the renown of its veterans that of the veterans of Napoleon shall pake, and the mothers and sisters on these hillsides, and all over the land, shall take to their arms again braver men than ever fought in European wars. The reason is obvious; money or a desire for fame collected their armies, or they were rallied to sustain favorite theories or dynasties; but the armies he called into being fought for liberty, for the Union, and for for fame collected their armies, or they were rallied to sustain favorite theories or dynasties; but the armies he called into being fought for liberty, for the Union, and for the right of self-government; and many of them felt that the battles they won were for humanity everywhere and for all time, for I believe that God has not suffered this terrible rebellion to come upon our land merely for a chastisement to us or as a lesson to our age. There are moments which involve in themselves eternities. There are instants which seem to contain germs which shall develop and bloom forever. Such a moment came in the tide of time to our land when a question must be settled. The contest was for human freedom; not for this republic merely, not for the Union simply, but to decide whether the people, as a people, in their entire majesty, were to govern, or whether they were to be subjects to tyrants or aristocrats, or to class rale of any kind. This is the great question for which we have been fighting, and its decision

aristocrats, or to class rule of any kind. This is the great question for which we have been fighting, and its decision is at hand, and the result of the contest will affect the ages to come. If successful, republics will spread, in spite of monarchs, all over this earth.

I turn from the army to the navy. What was it when the war commenced? Now we have our ships of war at home and abroad, to guard privateers in foreign sympathizing ports as well as to take care of every part of our own coast. They have taken forts that military men said could not be taken, and a brave admiral, for the first time in the world's history, lashed himself to the mast, there to remain as long as he had a particle of skill or strength to watch over his ship while it engaged in the perilous contest of taking the strong forts of the enemy.

I turn to the Treasury Department. Where should the money come from? Wise men predicted ruin, but our national credit has been maintained, and our currency is money come from? Wise men predicted ruin, but ou national credit has been maintained, and our currency i safer to-day than it ever was before. Not only is this so safer to-day than it ever was before. Not only is this so, but through our national bonds, if properly used, we shall have a permanent basis for our currency, and they are also an investment so desirable for capitalists of other nations, that under the laws of trade, I believe, the centre of exchange will be transferred from England to the United

But the great act of the mighty chieftain, on which his fame shall rest long after his frame shall moulder away, is that of giving freedom to a race. We have all been taught to revere the sacred characters. Among them Moses stands pre-extinently high. He received the law from God, and his name is homored among the hosts in heaven. He delivered three millions of his kindred out of bondage; and yet we may assert that Abraham Lincoln, by his problemation, liberated more englaved people than ever proclamation, liberated more enslaved people than ever where, this act shall still be conspicuous on the pages of history; and we are thankful that God gave to Abraham Lincoln the decision, wisdom and grace to issue that proclamation, which stands high above all other papers which have been penned by uninspired men.

Abraham Lincoln was a good man. He was known as an

honest, temperate, forgiving mau, a just man, a man of noble heart in every way. As to his religious experience i cannot speak definitely, because I was not privileged to know much of his private sentiments. My acquaintance speak on this topic. I know, however, he read the Bible frequently; loved it for its great truths and for its profound teachings; and he tried to be guided by its precepts. He believed in Christ, the Saviour of sinners, and I think he was sincerely trying to bring his life to the principles of revealed religion. Certainly, if there ever was a man the illustrated some of the writering of sure religious. who illustrated some of the principles of pure religion, that man was our departed President. Look over all his speeches. Listen to his utterances. He never spoke unkindly of any man; even the rebels received no word of anger from him, and his last day illustrated, in a remarkable manner, his forgiving disposition. A dispatch was received that afternoon that Thompson and Tucker were trying to make their escape through Maine, and it was proposed to arrest them Mr. Lincoln, however, preferred rather to let them quietly escape, and this morning we read the proclamation offering \$25,000 for the arrest of these as aiders and abettors of his assass

his expiring acts he was saying, "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do."

As a ruler I doubt if any President has ever shown such trust in God, or in public documents so frequently referred to divine aid. Often did he remark to friends and delegato divine aid. Often did he remark to triends and delega-tions, that his hope for our success rested in the conviction that God would bless our efforts because we were trying to do right. To the address of a large religious body he replied, "Thanks be unto God, who in our national trials giveth us the churches." To a minister who said he hoped the Lord was on our side, he replied that it gave him no concern whether the Lord was on our side or not, for, he

concern whether the Lord was on our side or not, for, he said, "I know the Lord is always on the side of right;" and with deep feeling he added: "But God is my witness that it is my constant anxiety and prayer that both myself and the nation should be on the Lord's side."

In his domestic life he was exceedingly kind and affectionate. He was a devoted husband and father. During his presidential term he lost his second son, Willie. To an officer of the army he said, not long since: "Do you ever find yourself talking with the dead?" and added, "Since Willie's death I catch myself every day involuntarily talking with him, as if he were with me." On his widow, who is unable to be here, I need only invoke the widow, who is unable to be here, I need only invoke the blessing of Almighty God that she may be comforted and sustained. For his son, who has winessed the exercises of this hour, all that I can desire is that the mantle of his

This hour, at that I can desire is that the mantle of his father may fall upon him.

Let us pause a moment in the lesson of the hour before we part. This man, though he fell by the hand of an assassin, fell under the permissive hand of God, who had some wise purpose in allowing him so to fall. What more could he have desired of life for himself? Were not his heave full? his honors full? There was no office to which he could aspire. The popular heart clung around him as around no other man. The nations of the world had learned to honor him. His fame was full, his work was done, and he sealed his glory by becoming the nation's great martyr

for liberty.

He appears to have had a strange presentiment in early political life that he would be President; it was indicated in 1839. Of the slave power he said: "Broken by it I too may be. Bow to it I never will. The probability that we may fail in the struggle ought not to deter us from the support of a cause which I deem to be just. It shall not deter me. If I ever feel the soul within me elevate and expand to dimensions not wholly unworthy of its Almighty Architect, it is when I contemplate the cause of my inginy Architect, it is when a contempate the cause of m country described by all the world besides, and I standin up boldly and alone, and hurling defiance at her victoriou oppressors. Here, without contemplating consequence before high Heaven and in the face of the world, I swea s said to more than one: "I never shall live out our years of my term. When the rebellion is crus y work is done." So it was! He lived to see the battle fought and to dictate a dispatch from the h Jefferson Davis—lived till the power of the rebelli-Jetterson Davis—lived till the power of the receilion was broken, and then, having done the work for which God had sent him, angels, I trust, were sent to shield him from one moment of pain or suffering, and to bear him from this world to that high and glorious realm where the patriot and the good shall live forever.

His career teaches young men that every position active men of the country. His example urges the country to trust in God and do right. To the ambitious there is this fearful lesson: Of the four and idness for Presidential honors in 1860, two of them, Douglas and Lincoln, once competitors, but now sleeping patriots, rest from their labors. Bell perished in poverty and misery, as a traitor might perish; and Breckeuridge is a frightened fugitive with the brand of traitor on his brow. Standing as today by his coffin and his sepulcher, let us resolve to carry forward the policy which he a solity became. It is not

tive with the brand of traitor on his brow. Standing as today by his coffin and his sepulcher, let us resolve to carry
forward the policy which he so nobly began. Let us do
right to all men. Let us vow, in the sight of Heaven, to
readicate every vestige of human slavery, to give every
human being his true position before God and man, to
crush every form of rebellion, and to stand by the flag
which God has given us. How joyful we ought to be
that it floated over parts of every state before Mr. Lincoln's career was ended! How singular is the fact that
the assassin's foot was caught in the folds of the flag, and
that to this we are indebted for his capture! The flag
and the traitor must ever be enemies.

The traitors will probably suffer by the change of
rulers, for one of sterner mould, who himself has deeply
sufficed from the rebellion, now wields the sword of justice. Our country, too, is stronger for the trial through
which it has passed. A republic was declared by monarchists too weak to endure a civil war; yet we have crushed
the most gigantic rebellion in history, and have grown in
strength and population every year of the struggle. We
have passed through the ordeal of a popular election,
while awords and bayonets were in the field, and have
come out unharmed; and now, in an hour of excitement,
with a large minority having preferred another man for
President, when the bullet of the assassin has laid our President prostrate, has there been a mutiny? I has any rivale
proffered his claims? Out of an army of nearly a million of

attempt to compromise and to restore these traitors are murderers to society again, but the American people with arise in their majesty and sweep all such compromises and compromisers away, and will declare that there shall be no peace to the rebel leaders; but to the deluder be no peace to the rebel leaders; but to the delude masses we shall extend arms of torgiveness. We with take them to our hearts and walk with them side by side as we go forward to work out a glorious destiny. The time will come when, in the beautiful words of him who lips are now forever closed: "The mystic cords of merory, which stretch from every battle-field and from every the stretch from every battle-field and from every the stretch from every battle-field and from every by the angels of our better nature."

Chieftain, farewell. The nation mourns thee. Mother shall teach thy name to their listing children. The your

Chieftain, farewell. The nation mourns thee. Mother shall teach thy name to their lisping children. The yout of our land shall emulate thy virtues. Statesmen shal study thy record and learn leasons of wisdom. Mut though thy lips be, yet they still speak. Hushed is thy voice, but its echoes of liberty are ringing through the world, and the sons of bondago listen with joy. Prisonee thou art in death, and yet thou art marching abroad, and the chains and manacles are bursting at thy touch. Thou didst fall not for thyself. The assassin had no hate for thee. Our hearts were aimed at, our national life wa sought. We crown thee as our martyr—and humanit enthrones thee as her triumphant son. Hero, Martyr Fried, FAREWELL.

PACTS ABOUT OUR TRACT SOCIETY. 1. The Tract Society of the M. E. Church needs mon to make it a power in the church. Our soldiers a sailors, the freed people of the South, our foreign mission and the neighborhoods of all our churches, constitute field of operations. It must have money to work it.

2. It is the duty of every traveling preacher to pressits claims to his people, and take up a collection annual for its treasury.

its claims to his people, and take up a collection annufor its treasury.

3. Every preacher who will take a tract collection,
forward it to the treasurer, can obtain ten copies of
Good News gratis for circulation among his peo
Mark! He can have ten copies for each appointment
his circuit in which the collection is taken.

4. It is the duty of every Quarterly Conference to
point a Tract Committee. point a Tract Committee.

5. It is the duty of a tract committee to devise me and to set agencies in motion for the distribution of tractions.

in its adjacent community.

6. Every pastor can obtain a liberal supply of traffer the use of his tract committee, in advance of his 6. Every pastor can obtain a liberal supply of traffer the use of his tract committee, in advance of his lection, by applying to the Society and pledging him to take the collection at some time during the year.

7. The Tract Society desires that one hundred mill pages of tracts and one hundred thousand copies of Good News should be circulated by our churches the crent year. To do this, each church must put in circulation tracts equal to 108 pages per member, and G. News at the rate of one converge years, ten of its million. News at the rate of one copy for every ten of its merbers. These things can easily be done. Will pastors at tract committees see that they are accomplished?

D. Wisz, Cor. Sec'y.

PREACHERS' AID SOCIETY OF THE NE At the Annual Meeting of the above Society,

President—Lee Claffin.
Vice Presidents—W. C. Brown, Dr. Geo. Fabyan.
Treasurer—Chas. L. Lane.
Secretary—Franklin Rand.
Managers—Geo. N. Noyes, John Bent, J. P. Ma Managers—Geo. N. Noyes, John Bent, J. P. Mage Daniel Hall, Wm. Sias, John Gove, C. B. Rice, E. I Porter, John Borrowscale. F. Rand, Secretary.

GENERAL LEE AND THE CHRISTIAN

The attention of the friends of the Christian Com son, who may have been surprised at some statement made public by a newspaper correspondent relative to delegation of the Commission visiting General Lee at hit residence at Richmond, is called to the fact, that no cer, or agent, or delegation of the Commission, or an uthorized party, has ever called upon General Lee.

If any volunteer delegate of the Commission, tempo arily in Richmond, has, under the pressure of an idle utiosity, so far forgotten his propriety as to suppose that the privileges accorded by the Commission would take him to General Lee's house, he has acted en tirely on his own account, and, under an atter misappi hension of the work for which he was sent to the arm and his conduct is as severely reprehended by the Comm ension of the work for which he was south to the Common and his conduct is as severely reprehended by the Common as by any loyal heart in the country.

GEO H. STUART,

Chairman U. S. Christian Commission

CORRECTION-AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT MR EDITOR:—My late arrival at Conference prevented my giving credit in the Minutes for an extra hundred dolars paid me at Nantucket. This would have made the mount in the Minutes as paid \$800. This is additional o donations before reported.

W. H. Stetson.

Zion's Herald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1865. Terms of the Herald, 2.50 per year, in advance

DENOMINATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Within the past year the desire has sprung up, in various religious denominations, for national conventions. Each denomination seems anxious to nationalize its operations, to onsolidate and strengthen its energies by a closer brotherhood for more united and vigorous action. The Unitarians led off in this direction, and held their first national convention in New York in the month of April. Both wings of that sect were represented. The convention was composed of ministers and aymen, in the proportion of two laymen to one minister. It was really a broad church, comprising extreme Parkerism on the one hand, and on the other hand stretching away to their nearest approximation to Evangelism. No creed was adopted. It was impossible to harmonize them in opinion, but they could harmonize in plans of operation, and that was the object sought. No other denomination would have such wide extremes of opinion to contend with. In the discussions of that body, presided over by a layman, Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, the laymen took part, and showed, what we presume is true in every denomination, that the laymen were more conservative than the clergy. We use the term conservative here in its best sense.

The Orthodox Congregationalists are to hold their first national convention in Boston, commencing with the 14th of June, and to continue ten or twelve days. Its full membership will be about six hundred, preachers and laymen. What their action will be, it is not necessary to anticipate. We have no doubt it will be well considered, wise, and conducive to more activity and greater efficiency in the denomination

A desire for a similar convention is enter tained by our Baptist brethren. We presum the same spirit which has animated the others will stimulate them to a national organization The Universalists also are discussing the same subject. We believe the providence of God i moving the churches to this work, and that good will come out of it. Among other things it may tend to bind the nation, by these de nominational affinities, into a closer and stronger unity. These things did not exist be fore the rebellion; but as the storm of war began to abate and the sun of peace to shine through the rifted clouds, this desire for a national ecclesiastical unity sprang up in the churches. We look upon this as a favorable indication in both a civil and spiritual point of view. Let the independent churches thus bind themselves together for greater efficiency in their specific work, and thereby the nation will be greatly strengthened.

One thing more, however, will be necessar to perfect this national ecclesiastical net-work to complete the unity which might and ought to exist among all Christian denomina President, when the bullet of the assassin has fail our resident prostrate, has there been a mutiny? has any rival proffered his claims? Out of an army of nearly a million of men, no officer or soldier has uttered one word of dissent; and in a few brief hours after Mr. Lincoln's death, anolally, or quadrennially, in which portance to the public, let it go.

represented by clergy and laity-a kind of national Christian alliance-to exchange fraternal greetings, to discuss practical questions in which they can all agree, and thus harmonize their plans for united vigorous action against a common foe. We do not see why such an arrangement cannot be brought about. The principles of Christianity seem to us to call for just such co-operation. The work to be done demands it. The moral effect of it upon a skeptical and gainsaying world would be salu-

tary and powerful. This can be done in the loving spirit of the gospel without sacrificing any favorite doctrine or any denominational peculiarity. The points on which we all agree are much more nume ous and more important than those in regard to which we disagree. The former present a broad basis for union, on which we could meet and discuss and adopt measures for more vigorously carrying on the common war against a sinful and opposing world. It would do the denominations good, thus to shake hands with each other, and become better acquainted with each other. It would do the cause good, and the astonished world might look on and say behold! those Christians love one another. If the Unitarian Churches representing such various, differing, and in some instances contradictory opinions, can successfully hold a national convention, and harmonize their plans for future operations, all evangelical denomi tions can certainly do as well in a grand na tional convention with representatives from all their churches. We hope to live to see the day when this idea shall become an accomplished fact.

Methodism has always had her quadrennial General Conferences ever since she became national. Into this general council, however, the laity have not yet been admitted,-but the same spirit which is stirring up the other denominations to nationalize themselves by a grand convention composed of lay and clerical delegates, seems to be stirring up the great Methodist body also, and moving it towards lay representation in its national councils. This spirit was first manifested in our own denomination. The movements thus making in all these denominations may be but the pulsa tions of the great providential movemen which the Spirit of God, for wise and beneficent purposes, is giving just now to all the churches. If so, let all be careful not to resist that Spirit, lest finding them obstinate and inconvenient for use, the great Head of the church should east them aside for other and more effective instrumentalities. If we do not run before it, which may sometimes be our privilege, let us not hesitate to follow or be borne on by the providential tide into the greater fields and methods of usefulness now awaiting us. After so many years of labor and such marvelous success, let Methodisn not cease to be the child of Povidence. It will be always safe and wise to follow Christ whithersoever he goeth.

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE .- The newspapers are dea ng just now severely and justly with this magnar Christian, soldier and gentleman (?) The New York

"There is a special stain on General Lee's r which no military skill or personal courage can wash away: We allude to his treatment of his prisoners. Gen. Lee was the military head of the Confederacy, from whom a word must have come like an order, and while yet he commanded the Army of Virginia, for years, the horrible treatment of our unapply prisoners continued. They were crowded within the Libby Prison, dying from disease and want, or they were left on Belle Isle exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, or they were packed in the pens of Andersonville and Millen, perishing by tens of thousands, of wet, hunger, neglect, sickness, and violence; no wood allowed them, when forests covered the hills. no meat or good bread, when the unused gifts of the No no meat or good creat, when the anneae girs of the North were rotting at the doors of their prisons; weak, despair ing, heart-broken, a great throng of the unhappy and helpless victims of the robellion. And yet in all these years, with the sad report of these cruelties ringing through the world, when he must have known of them, Gen. Lee the world, when he must have known of them, Gen. Lee never issued an order nor made an effort to stop them. He had but to say the word, and the Federal prisoners would have been treated like ordinary prisoners of war. But no such word ever came from the chief captain of the rebellion. On him must rest the damning stain of these great wrongs and cruelties. He is responsible for the starved and murdered young men of the North. Along with the memory of his first great crime of treason will always endure that of these horrible brutalities to the prisoners from the North. They should never be forgotten. They are wrongs against civilization itself. General Lee is said to have been a harsh and cruel slaveholder; he preserved his character with the prisoners he captured. He has committed crimes, and scattered woes and griefs, which he can never atone for, and which we should never forgive till he himself, at least, has avowed his penitence."

SPRINGFIELD CITY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION .- Th citizens of Springfield, Mass., have taken a deep interest in providing for themselves abundant facilities for reading. The importance of this the city government has duly appreciated, made liberal appropriations, and granted a large room in the city building for the use of the library. In connection with the library is a large and valuable museur of Natural History and ancient relics. The librarian agitating the subject of erecting a new library building for which \$40,000 have already been pledged. They want \$50,000. Of the \$40,000 already secured, Hon Geo. Bliss and Hon. Daniel L. Harris contributed each \$10,000. To this noble work the people have been stirre up mainly by the labors and arguments of Rev. William Rice, of the New England Conference, who was appointed has devoted himself unceasingly, and from present indi-cations his labors are about to be crowned with more abundant success. A very able and elaborate report of his to the Library Association, full of statistical informa-tion, encouragement, and exhortation to greater liberality may be found in the Springfield Daily Republican for May 2. In this matter, second only to Boston in this Comnonwealth, Springfield has set a commendable examp for her sister cities to follow.

FACTS ABOUT PRAT AS AN ARTICLE OF FUEL, is the tisle of an octavo pamphlet of 120 pages, compiled by T H. Leavitt, and for sale by A. Williams & Co. It con tains much valuable information upon a subject which is destined to secure the public attention. It brings to view an article of fuel for all purposes for which wood and coal may be used, which while equally servicable may be ob tained at much cheaper rates. Nothing but a want of space prevents from publishing extended extracts. We advise all who wish light on the subject to procure and read the pamphlet, and they will find themselves well repaid for their time and trouble. Abundance of peat exists in the New England and some

of the Western States, which, now regarded as nearly worthless, may be made sources of immense wealth. I seems to be one of the provisions made by Providence in regions where coal is not found to supplement the lack of BISHOP SIMPSON'S FUNERAL ORATION ON PRESI

DENT LINCOLN -Our readers will heartily thank us for giving the above-named address in full in our columns his week. It is eloquent, patriotic, truthful, appropr Christian, and will well repay a perusal. We with the expectation that this number of the Herold, especially, will be carefully laid aside for preservation, and future reference. Under these circumstances we cheerfully suffer some of our own productions

REV. DR. HAVEN stepped into our office, his old anctum, last Monday morning, with his countenance still outhful in appearance, and his face sparkling with benigs father's faneral. He returns immediately to his hon in the West. The University over which he presides is flourishing, and he is doing a great and good work in the education of so many young men.

applications to correct the Minutes of the Conferences.

Let all the important, desired corrections be made by the selves in the fewest possible words, precisely as they wish the correction to appear; for we cannot do

all evangelical denominations shall be duly | Correction.-Rev. J. R. Pendell wishes to correct one item in the Minutes. Instead of crediting Phillipstor with \$350, paid to the preacher, he says his receipts all old from all sources were only \$211.

NEW Music, published by Oliver Ditson & Co: Choice Morceaux from Beethoven's Symphonies for the Organ ranscribed by Batiste; Where the Willow Weepeth, A Nation Weeps, a dirge on the death of Abraham Lir coln, by J. W. Turner; Extravaganza Galop for the Piano, by C. Coate; Operatic Tit-Bits, arranged with easy variations for the piano, by Ch. Grobe; Lay Hin Low, dirge for a soldier-words by Geo. H. Boker,

Books and Periodicals Received. What Ought to be Done with the Freedmen and with the Rebels A Sermon preached in the Berkley Street Church Boston, on the 23d of April, by Rev. H. M. Dexter. Fron Nichols & Noyes.

Littell's Living Age, No. 1092, contains Henry Ward Beecher's Oration at the Raising of the Flag on Fort Sum ter; also an article on Dangers of War with America, and the Poem recited by President Lincoln. Poem regited by President Lincoln,

Kate Kennedy, by the author of "Wondrous Strange
Harper & Brothers, and A. Williams & Co. The Union Monthly and Journal of Health and Education Devoted to the Union of the Nation, National Education an the Temporal and Spiritual Welfare of the Army. Publishe by F. Humphrey & Co., Philadelphia, at \$2 a year.

MAINE CONFERENCE

Friday, May 5 .- John Young was re-admitted; and E I. Adams, formerly an elder of the Methodist Protestar assed, that with the consent of the East Maine Confe nce, Pittston, which is on the east of the Kenneber should be placed under the jurisdiction of the Maine Cor ference. Lewiston was unanimously agreed upon as th

Friday afternoon was devoted to the funeral services Dan Perry, H. M. Blake and S. S. Gray, members of the Conference who have died during the past year. Death has struck down the aged father, the noble man in the meridian of life, and the young minister. Father Perry had been sixty-two years in the Conference, Bro. Blake twenty-seven years, and Bro. Gray nine years.

Friday evening, D. B. Randall preached the Annua Missionary Sermon, showing what the Christian had re ceived, and what he owed; and pointing out the way in

Saturday, May 6.- The devotional services were co ducted by D. B. Randall. P. Jacques was appointed to preach the next Missionary Sermon. J. W. Caldwell, Geo. Wingate, W. S. Jones, F. Grovenor and William Stout were admitted into full connection and elected decons. O. M. Cousens was elected elder. S. R. Baile was re-admitted. The Stewards reported that \$1,42 were in their hands for distribution among the Conferen

Rev. Mr. Crane, in behalf of the Maine Bantist Co. vention, presented the friendly salutations of the Baptists of Maine, numbering about 21,000 communicants. General harmony and prosperity pervaded the denomination Efforts are put forth by them which we trust will be suc cessful, to endow Waterville College with suitable fund The Conference adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock P. M. At half past one o'clock, Rev. C. W. Cushing, of Au burndale, Mass., gave an able address on the subject

Saturday afternoon, C. F. Allen conducted the religio ervices. The afternoon was occupied with the repor from various committees. Some of these reports calle State of the Country will appear in the Herald, we have need only to call attention to its strength and freshness The Conference fully committed itself in favor of Lay Delegation. The Bishop was requested to appoint C. C Cone as agent of the Maine Freedmen's Relief Society. The evening was occupied with interesting narration of ministerial experiences, labors and success during the succession of the succession

Sunday, May 7 .- This was the great day of our con cation. The morning prayer meeting and the old-fash ioned love feast were seasons of great power and glory The pulpits of this city, Augusta and Gardiner were gen erally supplied by members of the Conference. At the Methodist Church Bishop Clark preached in the morning a powerful sermon on the text, "Thy word is tried." A the conclusion of the service, J. W. Caldwell, F. Grove W. Stout and W. S. Jones were ordained described

Sunday afternoon, C. W. Cushing preached an in esting and instructive discourse on the distinction between mere morality and formalism, and true piety. O. M.

ersary. The speakers were Dr. Cobleigh, C. Munger C. W. Cushing, and Bishop Clark. The addresses we vorthy of the men and the occasion. Monday, May 8 .- The Conference was opened by A

Hatch. Reports were made by different committ the Bible Cause, the Tract Cause, on the Christian Con mission, Church Extension and Education. After inte esting remarks on this last report had been made by Drs Torsey, Vail and Cobleigh, the report was recom and Conference adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock P. M. Monday afternoon, religious services were conduc by P. Jaques. R. J. Ayer was placed among the effective elders, S. Ranks among the supernumeraries, and S. W Russell among the superannuated. Reports on Slavery on the Use of Tobacco, on the Observance of the Sal

bath, and on Education were adopted. The statistics of the Portland District were repo A large audience had assembled, expecting that the ap pointments would be given at this hour and as the ti when the cars would leave approached, there was a dispe by a provision made for an evening session—so we pr ceeded in carefully correcting our statistics. If they ar not right when published, it will be because the tables ar

Monday evening, religious service was conducted The Report on Statistics was finished. C. F. Allen wa appointed delegate to the Congrezational Conferen R. J. Ayer to the Baptist Convention, and H. B. Abbo to the Free Baptist Association.

The Conference voted on the recommendations of th General Conference to change the restrictive rule in our Discipline. In regard to Slavery, affirmative 85, negative none. In regard to number of Delegates from each Cor rence, affirmative 64, negative 6.

Rev. A. Fuller, pastor of the Congregation in Hallowell, in felicitous terms presented the fraterns and Christian salutations of his brethren. The death the venerable David Thurston, the oldest, most respecte State, was announced, producing a deep impression the audience.

olutions of thanks were passed to the good per of Hallowell for their hospitality; to the railroads for freturn tickets, and to the officers of the Conference i

The Bishop was cordially invited often to visit his n ive State, and to cheer us with his presence. The Min tree state, and to cheer us with its presence. The Min-ter state and by the Secretary, and religious services preparatory to adjournment were conducted by H. Nick erson. With feeling hearts we all joined to sing the ap-propriate hymn, "And let our bodies part." The Bishop made an appropriate address, then opened the book of destiny. Cheerfully the preachers received their appoint ents. May the people as cheerfully receive their paste

Appointments of the Preachers [The figure after the name indicates whether it her's 1st, 2d or 3d year. PORTLAND DISTRICT.

PORTLAND DISTRICT.

George Webber. Presiding Eldes, 3.

Portland, Chestnut Street—Charles F. Allen, 2.

"Pine Street—Wm McK. Bray, 1.

"Congress Street—Ezekiel Martin, 1.

"Island Church—Benjamin Freeman, 1.

Woodford's Corner—Wellen N. Richardson, 1.

Cape Elizabeth—George Hoit, 1.

Cape Elizabeth—George Hoit, 1.

Cape Elizabeth Ferry—Ezekiel Robinson, 2.

"Brown's Hill—George W. Barber, 2.

Yarmouth—Charles W. Blackman, 1.

Falmouth—Supplied by A. Cook.

West Cumberland—To be supplied.

Casco Bay Island—Supplied by S. P. Blake.

Gray and Raymond—To be supplied.

Scarborough—Henry H. Martin, 1.

Gorham—Seba F. Wetherbee, 2. neo—Joseph Hawks, 1.
iddeford—Charles W. Morse, 2.
outh Biddeford—James W. Sawyer, 1.
outh Ridge—To be supplied.
Camebunkport Centre and West Kenn

Scotland—Oliver M. Cousens, 2.
Elliot—Alanson R. Sylvester, 2.
South Berwick and Berwick—Uriel Ride Maryland Ridge—Supplied by Jo Alfred—John Cobb, 2. Hollis—Jesse Stone, 1. Goodwin's Mills—Wm. S. Jones, ish—Kinsman Atkinson, 3,
ish—Kinsman Atkinson,

South Standish-Nath'l Critchett, 1. Buxton-Marcus Wight, 1.

GARDINER DISTRICT. JOSEPH COLBY, . . . Presiding Elder, 3. Gardiner—Charles C. Mason, 1.
Bath, Wesley Church—Cyrus A. King, 2.
"Beacon Street—Calch Fuller, 2. West Bath—To be supplied.
Richmond—Thomas Gifford, 2.
Bowdoinham—James McMillan,
Brunswick—John B. Lapham, 1. Brunswick—John B. Laphan, 1.

Harpswell—Alpha Turner, 2.

Lewiston—Howard B. Abbot, 1.

Auburn—Rishworth J. Ayer, 1.

Lisbon—William Stout, 1.

Danville—Benjamin Lufkin, 1.

Monmouth and Leeds—John C. Perry, 1; and supplied

Monmouth and Lecus-volum C. Perry, 1, and suppli-y M. B. Cummings.

Pownal—Hezekiah B. Mitchell, 2.

Durham—Isane Lord, 1.

East Poland and Minot—Alpheus B. Lovewell, sup., North Auburn, East Hebron, and West Minot—Suppli-Y E. K. Colby.

Mechanic Falls-William H. Foster, 1.

Mechanic Falls—William H. Foster, Oxford—George Wingate, 1. South Paris—Willard B. Bartlett, 1. South Paris—Willard B. Bartlett, 1.

Norway—John Gibson, 2.

Otisfield and Bridgton—To be supplied.

Waterford and Stoneham—Gershom F. Cobb, 2.

Naples—George W. Ballou, 2.

Locke's Mills—Supplied by George Briggs.

Bethel Hill—Noah Hobart, 1.

Newry, Hanover, and Megalloway—Supplied by J. Dut-

on.
Gilead, Mason, and Albany—Phiness Libby, 2.
Gorham, N. H.—Josiah H. Newhall, 2.
Rumfond—Patrick Hoyt, 1.
Peru and Hartford—William C Stevens, 2; one -Francis Grovenor, 1. phen M. Vail, Professor Stepnen 31. Van, Toeser II. Stepnen 31. Van, Toeser II. Selbical Institute, Concord, N. H.; member of Brunswick Quarterly Conference.

C. C. Cone, Agent of the Maine Freedmen's Relief

READFIELD DISTRICT. AARON SANDERSON, Presiding Elder, 2.

Augusta—Daniel B, Randall, 1.

Hallowell—John M. Caldwell, 1. Hallowell—John M. Caldwell, 1.
Sidney and North Augusta—Nathan Andrews, 1.
East Roadfield—To be supplied.
Manchester—To be supplied.
Kendall's Mills—James W. Hathaway, 1.
Fairfield—Alvra Hatch, 2.
West Waterville—Joseph P. Weeks, 1.
Skowhegan—Charles Munger, 1.
Skowhegan—Charles Munger, 1.
Skowhegan—Charles Munger, 2.
Madison and Anson—Jonathan Fairbanks, 1.
New Vineyard and New Portland—Supplied 1

g-Reuell H. Kimball, 2. Strong—Renell H. Kimball, 2.
Freeman—Supplied by J. R. Masterman.
Phillips—Enos T. Adams, 1.
Rangely—Nathan D. Witham, 2.
Industry—Thomas J. True, 1.
New Sharon—Ammi S. Ladd, 2.
Vienna and Farminyton Falls—Joseph Mooar, 1.
Mercer and Norridgewock—Samuel Paine, 1.
Exeminates.—Parks Langes

Farmington—Parker Jaques, 2.
Wilton—William H Strout, 2.
East Wilton, Temple, and Weld—Roscoe Sanderson, 2.
Fayette—Heman Nickerson, 2.
Winthrop—Pascal E. Brown, 2.
Wayne—John M. Woodbury, 1.
North Wayne—To be supplied.
Kent's Hill and Readfield Corner—Stephen Allen, 2.
Henry P. Torsey, President, and Francis A. Robinson,
Joseph L. Morse and John T. Brownell, Professors in the
Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College; members of Kent's Hill and Readfield Quarterly Conference.
Stephen Allen, Financial Agent of Maine Wesleyan
Seminary and Female College.

Seminary and Fernale College.

John Mitchell, Chaplain in the Army, and member of Kent's Hill and Readfield Corner Quarterly Conference.

John Young, Chaplain in the Maine Insane Hospital; william W. Baldwin, transferred to the Colorado Con

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S REMAINS IN

The funeral train bearing the body of the late Pres about 11 P. M., Tuesday, April 28. It was met by a escort of soldiers and firemen with torches, who were to convey the remains to the State House, where all that is left of Abraham Lincoln was to lie in state until the nex afternoon. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, large concourse of people had assembled to witness th solemn torchlight procession; slowly and mournfully the column passed, amid the tolling of bells and the occa sional firing of cannon. Arriving at the Capitol, th body was deposited in the Assembly Chamber. A guard of soldiers took possession of the building and grounds

sion, and the eager crowd began to file in. Soldiers were nacing to and fro along the walks and arranged on the steps of the house, obliging the people to enter the hall by twos. Before reaching the chamber, was heard the warning, "hats off;" but few had been so careless as to have them on even at this point. They seemed been involuntarily doffed at the very entrance of the hall. On entering the Assembly Chamber the column was di

vided by an officer, making the people pass in single orde on each side of the body. Four soldiers were stationed at the corners of the el gant silver-decorated burial case. The lid of the coffin was thrown back, exposing to view the face of our late loved Chief Magistrate. The features are unmistakable but the genial expression of the eye is closed in death, the flesh is much discolored, forcibly reminding us that the bodies of great men, too, must wither and decay. We are hurried on by the files of soldiers on either side, form ing a passage-way to the door. We just catch a glimps of the drapery of the room, and pass out. The chamb was very tastefully draped with white and black, and above the canopy over the Speaker's chair, extending

"I have an oath registered in Heaven, to preserve, pretect, and defend the Government."—Lincoln. A more beautiful day than the 26th of April can hardly imagined. Scarcely a cloud darkened the sky. The balmy breath of Spring was delightful in the extrem The city was full to overflowing the night before, and be ginning early in the day all the avenues of approach to the place were crowded with people hurrying to Albany Every car, boat and carriage going in that direction was loaded. The number of persons in the city during the

trifle beyond the width of the room, were the words,

day has been estimated at 150,000. The people were admitted to see the remains at only one gate, and the crowd at this point began to increase rapidly from early morn, until it became so dense and unmanageable that a great many persons fainted, and it was from the crowd was next to impossible, and the fainting ones had to be passed out over the heads of the people.

As many were admitted as could be, and as rapidly as possible, but great numbers were obliged to go away with-

ut obtaining a view of the corpse.

All business was suspended, and nearly every house i the city was draped in mourning. The buildings alon the streets through which the procession passed were in many instances very elaborately decorated. Some of the most beautiful designs are worthy of special note. The most expressive was that displayed in Teller

Page's windows, on Broadway. In the right window was a cross about two feet high, covered with black velvet; on the front of it, at the intersection of the pieces, was a picture of Washington, surrounded by a wreath of white

from the top, with one end resting on the righ arm of the cross, was an evergreen wreath. In the other window was a similar cross, with a picture of Li similarly placed, surrounded by a wreath of white flowers and green leaslets; under the picture the words:

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN, The Saviour of his Country and just below, "The Martyr to Liberty;"

an evergreen wreath was pendent from the top cross resting on the left arm. In a window of Singer & Co's Sewing Machine was a marble cross elaborately wrought, having a beautiful wreath of flowers carved on it; at its base the in scription: "Be still, and know that I am God."

To the right of the cross was the statue of a fen representing the Goddess of Liberty weeping, covere with black crape. Above the cross was the motto: "Let us resolve that the Martyred dead shall not he died in vain."

The other window displayed a large picture of Linco with the frame enveloped in white cloth, gathered prettily at and between the corners. Just over it the following: "Rather than Surrender the Principles of Liberty, I would be assassinated on the spot." In a window of Lausingle & Osborne's, was a larg

wreath; on the pedestal, this inscription : "ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Sixteenth President of the United States,
Born July 12, 1809,
Died April 15, 1865;"

monument, with a vignette of Lincoln enclosed in

on two sides these two sentences : "It is right to recognize and confess the presence Almighty Father and the power of His hand equations triumphs and these sorrows."—Lincoln. "I have a most solemn oath registered in Heaven preserve, protect and defend the Government."—Lincoh

A great many mottoes and sentiments were exhibited

all over the city. Among them were the following:

Over the entrance to the State Geological and Am ural Rooms, was this :

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
His faithful heart the bulwark of the Nation: the crects his tomb in her heart; his greatness she his goodness commands her eternal love and adjusted to the commands her eternal love and a In front of the Internal Revenue office : "With malice toward none; with charity for

Over Spelman's store this sentiment . " His life was gentle, and the elements wen in him, that Nature might stand up and

At ten o'clock in the morning the people ed from the State House for half an hour, w bers of the Legislature, State Officers and C Council with their families, viewed the body. were admitted, and at twelve o'clock the do and preparations made to remove the body. The civic and military organizations, which we twelve and one. At two o'clock precisely the rocession began to march. The tolling bells and ng cannon chimed mournfully with the sad music various bands. The column was formed very with the marching was quite rapid. The time oc

ng a point was half an hour. procession was composed of State cers of this and adjacent towns, the escort attend remains from Washington and New York; they ments of militia; many discharged army and narel cers; the Albany Burgesses corps, Fire Denar Albany and neighboring places, and twenty-four circles. The Fenian Brotherhood paraded for the time, and many other Roman Catholic organ n the line. The Union League numbered nearly andred. The Albany Burgesses corps, which for part of Lincoln's escort at his first Inauguration, which had hardly assembled since, turned out to do last bonors to him in escorting him on his way in

Near the middle of the column was the catalog drawn by six grey horses, finely caparisoned. It v_{all} elegant structure, and reflects much credit on the arise The main platform was about twelve feet long and es Black cloth hung low all round, with the festoens gas up and fastened by silver cords. The dais on the form was covered with black, and the sloping sides is tooned with white satin bordered with silver ballion to and fringe. The canopy supported by four black colors lined with white satin, and was furnished with later white plumes at each corner. The whole was surner by a gilt eagle covered with crape.

The procession passed through State Street and Beautiful State Street Street and Beautiful State Street St way to the New York Central Railroad crossing, vie the funeral train was waiting. Here the remains of late President were deposited in a beautiful hears and the retinue accompanying got on board the manual terms are the minutes before time for the train to start, the first start, the first start are the minutes before time for the train to start, the first start are the minutes before time for the train to start, the first start are the minutes before time for the train to start, the first start are the minutes before time for the train to start, the first start are the minutes before time for the train to start, the first start are the minutes before time for the train to start, the first start are the minutes before time for the train to start, the first start are the minutes before time for the train to start, the first start are the minutes before time for the train to start, the first start are the minutes before time for the train to start, the first start are the minutes before time for the train to start, the first start are the minutes before time for the train to start, the first start are the minutes before time for the train to start, the first start are the minutes before time for the train to start, the first start are the minutes before time for the train to start, the first start are the minutes before time for the train to start and the minutes before time for the train to start and the minutes before the minutes are the m engine with a single car started on. The engine drew the Prince of Wales and party over this road to agara Falls, stood ready to draw the train to Rose Both engines were appropriately decorated, one have picture of Lincoln painted on the glass of the head-At four o'clock the train began to move, the engine tolling as the train moved slowly and solemnly be

the limits of the city. "Four years ago, O Illinois, we took from thy an untried man, and from among the people; were him to you a mighty conqueror. Not thine any but the nation's. Not our's, but the world's. Given place, O ye prairies!

METHODISM IN NEW HAMPSHIRE MR. EDITOR :- In a communication from Dr. Cogn all I see it stated that Methodism had declined in Tampshire for over twenty years. I send the follows

Twenty-five years since our whole population amount 283,000, and the proportion of Methodists one to 30 In 1864, population about 330,000, Methodists (leaving out what members of our Conference reside in Massac setts.) 11,650, or one in 28 1-3 of our whole population We have then considerably more than kept pace with population of our State. During that time our Confe nce has had a gain of 3,237, and Maine of 4,037 me

tatement, which shows a very different result.

South New Market, N. H.

INTELLIGENCE PROM TURE CHIERCES REUNION IN MORILE.—We clin the following for the Black Republican, a weekly newspaper publishe he city of New Orleans by American colored men: In the State Street M. E. Church, Mobile, last Sn norning, the question was put by the Rev. Mr. Tay he vast audience who had gathered to hear Mr. Cor "Do you desire to continue your relationship with M. L. Church South, or to seek a Union with the M. Church?" As many as desire to continue their continues their feet." Not a soul rose. The question was a propounding: "As many as desire to sever their relawith the M. E. Church South, and to unite the M. Church, will please 'arise to the feet.'" The whole

The Springfield Republican of last week says: "The eligious interest continues in Wilbraham Academy, M on Sunday last twenty-two were received into the Me odist Church by profession and nine by letter."

We see it reported that five Methodist churches in on reek have been hurned in Vermont and New Hampshir one at each of the following places-Haverhill, Sw vater, Monroe, Lyman, N. H, and Newport, Vt. hink there must have been some incendiarism about the stimulated by hostility to the church on account of utspoken loyalty.

Rockford, Ill., a little city of 8,000 souls. has five Mo odist churches. The Boston Anniversaries will commence on Sunis May 28. They will be interrupted by the National Fis

The receipts of the American Tract Society (of Bosso

which occurs on the 1st day of June.

luring the year were \$190,948.26, an increase over rear preceding of \$66,233; expenditures, \$176,883.79. The receipts of the American and Foreign Christe Inion were \$83.741. The clergymen of San Francisco have initiated str reaching as a means of reaching the populace.

The income this year of the Presbyterian Board of Mo

ions was larger than any preceding year; receipts & 621.72; expenditures, \$268,442.57.

Rev. S. Holman, of the New Hampshire Conferent has been obliged on account of the sickness of his wife, resign his charge. As it is impossible to remove he present, he will remain for some months at Portsnot mouth showed him their good will and sympathy by present of \$100 in greenbacks. Rev. Jotham Haven, father of Rev. E. O. Haven, D.

died at his residence in Saxonville, Mass., May 9, alto brief illness of two days, aged 77 years and 2 months A friend communicates the following: "Rev. Ches Dingman, of the New Hampshire Conference, has been very sick at his former charge in Acworth since his urn from the late session in Dover. The disease, "C bro Spinal Meningitis, has been checked, and he is # convalescent; but it will be several weeks before he be able to resume active labor, or go to his new appoint ment, Stratford and Northumberland, N. H."

Rev. Wm. E. McAllister, of the Vermont Conferen died at Newbury, Vt., on the morning of May 1. was violently attacked on the Tuesday evening preti with disease of the brain and spine, and in about twee four hours became unconscious, and continued in the state until he fell asleep in Jesus. Thus in less than week after receiving his appointment to a new field it ransferred from labor to reward.

The Methodist Protestant reports the death of Waugh, relict of Bishop Waugh, as having occurred Baltimore, March 22, and adds: "Mrs. Waugh was garded as a model Christian woman, one that was tifully consistent in her life and conversation, and life laily in communion with God. Her good name precious jewel in the keeping of her family and the charge and in their holy recollections will it long be most affe tionately embalmed and cherished."

Bishop Clark has appointed Rev. T. H. Pears, in the Burnelly editor of the Oregon Christian Advocate, to the S sionary work of our church in Eastern Tennessee.

Rev. C. H. Payne, of the Providence Conferent engaged to supply the South Fifth Street Church, liamsburgh, N. Y. His health is somewhat improve and his church require but one sermon a Sabbath of his for the present, and generously engage to favor him a long vacation during the summer months. His address will be Williamsburgh, N. Y.

Rev. Charles Adams, D.D., of Jacksonville, Ill., recently been called to mourn the loss of bis son Frankan interesting lad of 15 years. His son Edward fell is battle about two years ago.

The members of St. Paul's M. E. Church in New York recently paid a substantial compliment to their relif-

phished son of the editor of the 'Liberator,' and ake of the great American orator, expects to leave ay or two to make arrangements for the publication per in Philadelphia. Mr. Garrison is a gentleman attainments and fine talents."

olas Orchard, son of Rev. N. Orchard, of the New East Conference, sprang into the East River, near ille, on April 24, to rescue a child from drowning. a strong current carried both away, and they sank

ss Anna E. Dickinson delivered a lecture in Philahia, in aid of the Lincoln monument, which resulted ing the sum of \$922.

ndorff the well-known author of methods for the

said that M. Thiers is about to write a history oration from 1814 to 1830. For many years past been making many collections for such a work

WEEKLY SUMMARY. Miscellaneous.

DAVIS CAPTURED .- On the morning of May Georgia, at Irvinsville, seventy-five miles south The arrest was made by Col. Pritchard, and ked men of the 4th Michigan cavalry. Davis' sters and brother, his postmaster general Reagan C. on Davis' staff, Col. Morris Lubbeck, Lieut ay, with several others and a train of five wagon e ambulances were also captured. The 1st Wiscavalry had discovered the trail south three re, and had followed night and day, until they ed, on the night of the arrest, within two miles of wis party, not knowing they were so near. The for the purpose of getting ahead of Davis; and ar at Irwinville at midnight of the 9th, they learned was encamped two miles out of the town. The were moved to surround the camp; and coming in

with the 1st Wisconsin, each thought the other ar An unfortunate skirmish ensued in which two ere killed and five wounded, and fifteen minute d before the mistake was discovered. The firing it irmish was the first warning Davis received. The report that he hastily put on one of his wife's and started to the woods, closely followed by our who at first thought him a woman, but discerning ts while running suspected his sex at once. The to bay. He brandished a bowie knife of elegant and showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly the men to fire. He expressed great indignation ergy with which he was pursued, saying that he nt our government was more magnanimous than to lown women and children. Mrs. Davis remarked to ad better not provoke the President, as he might

TES .- President Johnson proclaims that as the orwil officers of the United States, to diligently use all means to arrest such cruisers. And he further and declares that if after a reasonable time ports of nations claiming to have been neutral, the reent cruisers shall continue to receive hospitality ports, this government will deem itself justified in ospitality to the public vessels of such nations orts of the United States, and adopting such other es as may be deemed advisable toward vindicating

BBEL ACTS ARE NULL-REPUBLICAN GOVERN-GUARANTIED .- The President has issued an Exorder to re-establish the authority of the United and execute the laws within the geographical limown as the State of Virginia. It is ordered that all and proceedings of political, military and civil organs which have been in a state of insurrection and reshall exercise, claim, pretend or attempt to exercise tical, military or civil power, authority, jurisdic right by, through or under Jefferson Davis, late o v of Richmond, and his confidantes, or under John er or William Smith and their confidantes, or under ity issued by them or of them since the 17th day of 1861, shall be deemed and taken as in rebellion the United States, and be dealt with accordingly. etaries of State, War, Treasury, Navy and Inte and Postmaster General are ordered to proceed to force all the laws of the United States pertaining to eral departments, and the district Judge of said is to proceed to hold courts within said State in

nce with the provisions of acts of Congress. arry into effect the guaranty of the Federal Con n of a Republican form of government, and afford dvantage and security of domestic laws, as well as e the re-establishment of the authority of the laws United States, and the full and complete restora peace within the limits aforesaid, Francis H. Pier Governor of the State of Virginia, will be aided by eral Government so far as may be necessary in all measures which he may take for the extension and stration of the State Government throughout the aphical limits of said State.

RE THEY GOOD CITIZENS ?-An account of the of the rebel Gen. Johnston, in reference to the preste of Southern affairs, is given, in which he is reped as saying that he accepted the providence of God. intended that the slave should be free, and now he is But then the rebel general asserted that the negro be worse off, notwithstanding, and said his wife rted 100 negroes for the sake of the work of 60 lieves the people of the South will be peaceable en the planters ought to be allowed to keep their and tobacco, for they need it; but let the property Confederate Government, only, be confiscated. He tes that if there was a guerrilla warfare, he would ns, some are ready to call Johnston a perfec nan, a noble man to submit so gracefully and ente tily into the work of restoring harmony, and yet ause could not succeed. Nevertheless he continue at on, and cause the death of thousands of men, and gentleman? Let us be thankful that our Presiden nds the artlul dodges of these would-be assassing by their professed sudden conversion to the princi justice. Our President, as is believed, will be mer the Southern masses, but he will be stern to the No Union man in all the South will have anyto fear from restored secession influences during his

conspirators to seize Mr. Lincoln during one of his tly visits to the War Department, and carry him to house back of the department on the bank of the ac. This has a cellar divided by partitions, one tment being for storing wines, accessible only by door in the dining room. It has been ascertained new entrance has been made to one of the cellars, he Green family who live there, endeavor to explain y saying that it was fitted up as a place of confine r refractory negroes. During the trial, Ford's The will be one of the prominent places alluded to in the ony. Careful plans of the building have been made use of the Commission, and Brady has photo rill be shown how the scenes were so arranged as to Booth a clear passage, and that the gas was to have arned off at the crack of the pistol. Photographs vis, Thompson, Clay, Tucker, Sanders, and Cleary been procured, and large numbers of copies are sent to every place where these conspirators can

ppointed for the trial met last Wednesday, adjusted of the preliminaries of the trial and adjourned, meetain Thursday. Although the prisoners named the they desired for their counsel, no one appeared in

reporters for the press were admitted to the co Saturday. The counsel for the accused were Mr. ass Ewing, son of the Ohio Ex-Senator, Attorney Mr. Walter S. Cox, Hon. Reverdy Johnson and rs. Aiken and Clampett. Dr. Mudd looked calm: old restless; Payne listless; O'Laughlin keenly obint; Atzerot behaved like a mere spectator, and Mrs.

rig. Gen. Harris objected to Reverdy Johnson's appear- not been in rebellion, provided they take the oath pre-

uire of the voters the oath imposed. This explanation did not remove the difficulty from the mind of Gen. Harris. After some discussion, and after Gen. Hunter, the President of the court, had cautioned Mr. Johnson against the old-fashioned bullying practice of Southerners, Gen. Harris withdrew his objection and Johnson was

Some of the witnesses were examined. Detective A. W. Lee was examined as to the articles he found in the room of Atzerott. Among other things were a pistol, a handkerchief marked "Mary R. Booth," a book on which was written, "Mr. J. Wilkes Booth, in account with the Bank of Ontario, \$450."

Louis Wrichman had boarded at Mrs. Suratt's. of French, German, etc., died recently at Paris, at Mudd, and Booth had a private conversation in the old National, where Booth stopped. They converse about fifteen minutes in the passage, leaving Wrichman alone in Booth's room. They told him they were talking about a farm. Afterwards Booth often called at Suratt's. The prisoner Payne was also there; he called himself ext year it is thought a portion may be published. Wood, and represented himself to be a Baptist minister. One day Wrichman found a false moustache in his room, and other evidence of disguise; he also saw Suratt and Payne sitting on a bed and playing with bowie knives one day. He testified that Suratt went to Richmond in March with a Mrs. Slader who was just from Canada. Suratt himself also went to Canada; Mr. McCullom, the actor, met Booth at Mrs. Suratt's.

SEVEN-THIRTIES.—The remarkable sum of \$98,384, 650 of 7-30 notes were sold last week, being the last of the \$300,000,000; \$30,451,950 were taken on Saturday alone. There now remains only \$230,000,000 of the \$600,000,-000 authorized by Congress, and these are put into the market. They are payable in three years from July 15th. Subscribers will deduct the interest to the 15th of July if they subscribe before that time. Government will reserve the privilege of paying 6 per cent. in gold rather than 7-30 in currency, if it so chooses. It is confidently exected that the whole amount will be sold in the next sixty days. When this two hundred millions is disposed of, the last opportunity for these profitable investments in

Good.-One paragraph of the regulations for trade with the insurrectionary States, provides that cotton raised by slave labor shall pay a duty of 25 per cent., while that raised by free labor pays but 3 per cent.

WORK AND BE VIRTUOUS .- President Johnson adessed a delegation of colored men last week. He rerred to his own past efforts for emancipation. Exhorted the inculcation of habits of industry, and a breaking off from that concubinage and debauchery to which they as a people have been accustomed. If they could not get along with the whites, he trusted in God the time would ome when they could be gathered to a country best adapted to their condition.

THE "MAGNANIMITY" OF GEN. LEE, also his Christianity, is illustrated by the testimony offered before a mmittee of the War Department by the late slaves of that Generalissimo. They were formerly held by Custis, rden, after the excitement was over, that "the who freed them at his death, after which Lee insisted that they should work for him five years to pay a debt owed him by Custis, his father-in-law, but several of the emancipated slaves ran away, and being retaken and returned, resistance of the rebels is virtually at an end, and were whipped terribly by the overseer in the presence of are still rebel cruisers at large preying upon our Lee. This cultivated gentleman ordered the clothes of the men and women to be cut off, in their refusal to take them off to be flogged, and after the flogging ordered the gashes washed with brine and rubbed down with corn usks. This is what several of the freedmen and women

> called to pay their respects. VERMONT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The first meet ng of the corporators of the Vermont Agricultural Socie was held at Montpelier, May 9. Mr. Morrill was appointed President, and Mr. Benedict, Secretary.

testify to, and what the General probably did not tell the

seven members of the Christian Commission, who lately

THE OATH .- The oath required of residents of the re dellious States is as follows:

"I — —, do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all Acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Suprema ons which have been in a state of insurrection and reon within the State of Virginia against the authority
laws of the United States, and of which Jefferson
is, John Letcher and William Smith were late the retive chiefe are declared will and word. All powers

the chiefe are declared will and word. All powers

the chiefe are declared will and word. All powers

the chiefe are declared will be the chiefe are declared with the chiefe are de ision of the Supreme Court. So help me God."

THE REFUGEES IN CANADA. - When the news of the THE REFUGEES IN CANADA.—When the news of the assassination of the President reached Toronto the rebel refugees resident there assembled at the leading hotel to celebrate the event by a public carousal. The sentiments expressed were so attricious and the debauch became so noisy as to excite the indignation of all thoughtful and sober-minded persons in the city. One of the refugees, a clergyman, excited their mirth by declaring at the hotel table that "Lincoln had only gone to hell a little while before his time." Others were equally choice of speech. The Canada journals, with one exception, denounce this brutal exhibition with proper spirit.

A Specimen of Southern Theorogy—The Pick.

A SPECIMEN OF SOUTHERN THEOLOGY .- The Rich mond negroes say that Bishop Moere, in addressing them on one occasion, said: "Now, ye servants, keep your kitchens clean, make good, light bread, season and cook your meats to the taste of your masters, and perhaps by and by you may be admitted to the kitchen of heaven. THE ASSASSINATION .- The Pittsburg, (Pa.,) Commer

"We hear it stated that, on the night of the assassing tion, there were in the theatre over 100 who had direct or indirect knowledge of what was to happen. Many of those persons had a victim selected, but their part of the murder failed, from the fact that the person selected to turn of the gas at the crack of Booth's pistol, from some cause o other failed to perform his part. If the gas had been turned off Booth would have escaped recognition. Had Gen. Grant been present he would have failen an easy vic-tim. Booth did not expect the failure of the person to turn off the gas; and, after the deed was done, had to make

DISAPPEARED.-Sanders and Tucker, after issuing manifesto from Montreal, May 4, in which they denounced President Johnson's proclamation in reference to their complicity with the assassination as a lie, suddenly disappeared. Probably they feared the reward would temp some of their Canada confederates to arrest them.

"Most honorable to American genius," is the languag of the Independent, in regard to Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine. In which opinion we concur. It is cer tainly as good as any in the market, and will repay ex amination by those who desire a really good machine

Military and Naval.

MARCHING THROUGH RICHMOND. - The Richmond Whig of the 8th records the passage through that city on Potomac, estimated at from 45,000 to 50,000 strong They occupied nearly six hours in passing a given point They bivoucked ten miles east of Richmond on Saturday night. The 14th corps of Sherman's army arrived a Richmond on Sunday, and the 20th, 15th and 17th corp were within one day's march. The 14th corps marche

The editor of the Ibury, (Miss) Herald has published a record of the deaths at the prison pen at Andersonville, from March 1, 1864, to March 10, 1865. The total num ber was nearly 13,000, more than 1000 a month. On the 23d of August 127 died.

The Navy Department continues to receive and accept the resignations of volunteer officers. Of the entire number who entered the service at the commencement of the rebellion, five hundred were discharged for drunkenness which was the prevalent offense.

The Adjutant General of Vermont reports that th whole number of men furnished by the State up to Oct. , 1864, is 32,781.

An order has been issued honorably discharging all ompany and staff officers of volunteer regiments who are absent from their commands on account of physical

disability or on leave of absence. Orders were issued May 10, to muster out all those enisted men in the military department which will include

the Army of the Potomac, whose time will expire on or before the first of June. Gen. Grant was before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, May 11, and gave evidence in relation to ne

gotiations between Sherman and Johnston. Gen. Sherman will be called before the same committee shortly. Gen. Canby has given notice of the surrender of Dick

Taylor's forces, May 4, thus leaving no rebel army east of the Mississippi. As to guerrillas, in accordance with

the orders of various commanders, these marauders are to he hunted down like mad dogs. It is stated that the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac are not to be disbanded. Gen. Sheridan's command is to be reorganized and set at work again, and so will that in the Southwest. All will probably be placed under Sheridan. The consolidated force will number about 100,000 men. The main portion will probably be sent

into the country west of the Mississippi. Paroled rebel soldiers who are not excepted from the amnesty proclamation of President Lincoln, are per-

Johnson explained that in the case referred to, Such has been the increase in the navy that the Navy

They presented Rev. Dr. M'Clintock a purse of and Rev. E. B. Otherman \$500.

They presented Rev. Dr. M'Clintock a purse of and Rev. E. B. Otherman \$500.

They presented Rev. Dr. M'Clintock a purse of and then disregard it, there was no legal authority one proviously published. Sixty vessels have been added between January 1, 1865. The between January 1, 1865. The Commonwealth says: "Wendell Phillips Garrison, require of the voters the cath imposed. This explanation require of the voters the cath imposed. This explanation require of the voters the cath imposed. This explanation require of the voters the cath imposed. This explanation require of the voters the cath imposed. This explanation require of the voters the cath imposed. This explanation require of the voters the cath imposed. This explanation require of the voters the cath imposed. The cather and the cathe essels is 683. It appears that within the period menoned seven naval vessels have been destroyed by torpedoes, and as many captured by the enemy.

Political.

The Metropolitan Police Bill, which passed to th hird reading in the Massachusetts House, was defeated May 10 by the same body, and a State Constabulary Bill ted. This bill proposes that there shall be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Council, an offieer to be known as the "Constable of the Common ealth," who shall be commissioned to hold office for ree years, unless sooner removed, who shall reside in the city of Boston, and keep an office at some place there n, to be approved by the Governor. He shall appoint a nany deputies as the Governor and Council may direct, naving at least one deputy in each county of the Cor wealth, and at least twenty deputies in the county of Suf folk. The said Constable of the Commonwealth and his deputies shall have and exercise all the common law and utory power of constable, except the service of civil process, and all the powers given to the police or watchen by the statutes of the Commonwealth, or the charter ordinances of the several cities, and their powers as constables shall extend throughout the Commonwealth.

And they shall obey the orders of the Governor, and not f the city authorities. Their especial duty shall be to se their utmost endeavors to repress and prevent crir by the suppression of liquor shops, gambling places and houses of ill-fame. Not less than six deputies shall be on uty in Boston at all hours of the day.

Michael Hahn having been chosen United States Ser ffice he was elected one year ago by the Free State vote Mr. Doyle (Union) was re-elected mayor of Providence, R. I., May 10, by 1,000 majority. The city council is of

he same political complexion. Judge Patterson, son-in-law of President Johnson, ha een chosen U. S. Senator from Tennessee.

ENGLAND .- April 28, twenty four hours after the ne f the assassination reached England, the Houses of Lords and Commons, Corporation of London, and the people of the manufacturing towns, in public meetings as all expressing intense indignation and horror.

One day later an immense public meeting was conver n St. James Hall, under the auspices of the Emancipati ciety. The hall was draped in black, and many of the ladies present were dressed in mourning. Twenty influential members of Parliament were present. The pro haracter toward Americans. Mr. Stanfield, M. P., said they had met not merely to express horror at a deed so foul that history could produce no parallel, but to show it, but righteous; and which by the acts, and by the life and death of the martyr President, had now become acred in their eyes.

FOREIGN SYMPATHY .- Among the addresses of conence with America because of the assassination, are ose of Queen Victoria and both Houses of the British Parliament : the French Government : the Federal Counil of Switzerland; the Austrian Reichrath; the Council Ministers and Congress of Spain. At Berlin, Prussia, lemn services were held in the German and English lannages, May 2, and the church was crowded. The King was represented by his aid-de-camp.

BRITISH PROVINCES.—The fortifications of Quebec re within range of the south side of the St. Lawrence, erefore the Canadians are about to construct four forts on that side of the river for the defense of the city, and Quebec is to be the headquarters of the general command

THE DIET OF THE FRENCH WORKMAN .- He is up at lawn. In fact, everybody rises early in France. There is ore business done before ten o'clock in Paris than there is in London before eleven. There are two places where reakfast may be had-the cremerie and the soup shop. arter pence, and the bread, with butter, one penny. For oner the soup will cost one and a half pence; the plate meat two pence; half a bottle of wine four pence, or pint of beer or milk two pence. In many places they e soup, a piece of mutton or beef, bread, and half s bottle of wine for sixty centimes, or about eleven cents of

as started by a philanthropist in Switzerland, with the hiect of securing an international agreement for the relief the wounded in battle, has accomplished its end, by reving the adhesion of all the important European pow s. The consequence of the new system will be that in the next European war wounded prisoners will be freely erchanged, and all the means of assisting the injured rill be the common property of both belligerents.

The Suez Canal, connecting the Mediterranean and Red Seas, is pronounced a success. Boats now pass too and fro, and all is to be completed for ships in 1858. The Cesarewitch, heir of the Russian throne, contracted

e disease by which he died, one year ago. He was ou hooting, and while warm sat upon the snowy ground. 'he young prince was about to be married. A number of liberal triumphs are reported in Mexico hey having captured from the French and imperialists

Monterey, Saltillo and Victoria. San Domingo is independent. Dates of the 9th ul how that the persevering resistance of the colored men ad resulted in the expulsion of the Spanish troops. In Italy and Germany satires and burlesques on Napo on's "Life of Cæsar" are more popular than the work

The Pope has quite an array of titles. In the Annuar Pontificis for 1865, he is styled "Vicar of Jesus Christ, accessor of the Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiex of the Catholic Church, Patriarch of the West, Primate of Italy, Metropolitan of Rome, and Sovereign of the States of the Church."

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to May 13.

S Allen (all right). L W Blood—J Boxwell. W H Crawford—H W Carter—O Cole. S M Fuller. S S Gross. Lewil Hill—L Howard—E D Hopkins 2-L Holmes. E S Jenkin (all right). S F Lougee—H W Leonard. H B Sawyer—Soott—W H Stetson— W A Winter. W A Winter.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

Letters Beceived from May 6 to May 13.

W H Adams—A P Aikin—D Atkins—O W Adams—B 8 Arey—W Allen Jr—John Beedle—A G Button—H P Blood 2—L D Beatley—W R Burnham 2—C M Barnes 2—8 O Browne—M Barrows—S Beedle—D W Barber—B C Blackwood—8 W Cooke—R[Chippendale—M R Chase—M T Cilley—G E Chapman—G M Clark—J D Cleaves—H B Copp—C K Clark—E A Crouch—N L Chase—M Chase—ID owning—B E Delano—B M Eastman—T Emery—A Eaton—J A Foster—E B Fletcher—J 8 Fish 2—E 8 Forbes—L Fish—L L Griffiti—R Gerrish—W Gordon—H B Goodel—L W Gibbs—S 8 Gross—E H Hatfield—G M Hamlen—E W Harlow—E B Hibbard—A J Hall—L L Hanseom—A Heald—J B Huated—T 8 Haggerty—C Humphrey—G H Hinkley—D Holdridge—R W Husted—W C High—J Hawks—J Hague—C R Harding—E F Hinks—J Hooper—E E Higgins—D H Hammond—A Houghton—C D Ingraham—A Jingalis—E R Jenniss—W J Jewell—W L Jackson—A Kidder—G R Kimball—W W Lothrop—G B Loyaes—I Le-Baron Jr—I Luce 2—J 8 Little (yes)—W G Leonard—H Moulton—D Merrill—N H Martin—H Montgomery—W Merrill—I Marcy—H N Munger—D B Montague—A McObb Jr—C Morgan—J A Morelen—Ge C Noyes—F C Newell—A J Nickerson—G C Noyes—C Rason—W B Oulds—B Otheman—D C Osborne—LC Powers—J R Pendell—G F Pool—H Packard—D Packard—B H Piper—Poe & Hitchcock—L Richards—M Hanson—J L Read—C E Rogers—I H Stevens—M G St Clair—J S Streten—E W Smith—A Sanderson—H Squier 2—M Spencer—G D Strout—W S Simmons—W H Stetson—G S Stevens—F K Stratton—I Taggart—R Tilton—W B Toulmin—W Tring-ton—C Town—C Tabor—Tibbals & Whiting—E A Titus—H Vincent—S G Worthley—C J Wallace 2—J L & C A Wobster—J Wagner—J W Willett—W H Wigh—C A Walden—W F Whitcher—G Whitchey—D Wood—L D Walit

Whitcher—G Whiteley—D Wood—L D Walit

J. P. Magee, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill.

The Army Committee of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association acknowledge the receipt of the following do-nations, all of which have been forwarded through the chan-

nations, all of which have been forwarded through the channels of the U. S. Christian Commission to their proper destination:

Boston Donations—American S S Society, 2 boxes; South Boston Union Chris Commission, 1 box; Otis Cary, 1 pkg; Rev Mr Hatch 1 pkg; Mrs Learnard, 1 pkg; Peter D Hobart, 1 pkg; Editor of the "Nation," 3 pkg; Peter D Hobart, 1 pkg; Editor of the "Nation," 3 pkg; Peter D Hobart, 1 pkg; Editor of the "Nation," 3 pkg; Peter D Hobart, 1 pkg; Editor of the "Nation," 3 pkg; Peter D Hobart, 1 box; Adoms, Mass, Ladies, 1 bbi; Andows Mrs. Mrs Stephen Abbott, 1 box; W Amesbury, Mass, Ladies "Union Circle, 1 box: Acton, Mass, 1 box; Auburndale, Mass, 1 pkg; Bath, Me, Army Com, 16 boxes, 1 bbi; Brfield Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; East Burke, Vi, Soldiers' Aid, 1 box; Bedford, Mass, Ladies of, 1 bbi; Bradford, 1 box; South Berwick, Me, 1 pkg; East Canaan, N H, 1 box; Concord, Vt, 1 bbi; North Charlestown, N H, Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; Cornish Flat, N H, Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; Cornwall, Vt, Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; Chesterfield Factory, N H, 1 box; Cornwall, Vt, Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; Chesterfield Factory, N H, 1 box; South Dedham, Mass, Bapt S S, 1 pkg; East Douglass Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; South Dedham, Mass, Bapt S S, 1 pkg; Dracut, Mass, 1 box; Dornester, Mass, 1 box; Dornester, Mass, 1 box; Dornester, Mass, 1 box; Dornester, Mass, 1 pkg; Fast Douglass Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; South Dedham, Mass, Bapt S S, 1 pkg; Dracut Centre, Mass, 1 pkg; East Douglass Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; South Dedham, Mass, Bapt S S, 1 pkg; Dracut Centre, Mass, 1 pkg; Fail River, Mass, 4 boxes; Frieuds, 1 pkg; Framingham, Mass, 1 pkg; Fail River, Mass, 4 boxes; Frieuds, 1 pkg; Farmingham, Mass, 1 pkg; 1 pawich, Mass, Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; South Dedham, Mass, 1 pkg; David, Mass, Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; South Mingham, Mass, 1 pkg; Loominster, Mass, Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; Humpton, N H, Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; Humpton, N H, Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; Humpton, N H, Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; South Mingham, Pkg; Loominster, Mass, Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; South, N H, Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; Newbury, West,

Vashington Street, Boston.

Let every patriot and Christian who shall see this, do what to can to secure the above named agencies, remembering that he can thus not only send bodily comforts to the noble men to have suffering in his behalf, but also help to lead them to thrist, who died for us all.

While our country is ongaged in this terrible strife, every rue man, woman and child, will rejoice to enlist for the war a such a work as he may do for his country and his God.

Warm blankets, shirts, drawers, quitts, vests, brandy, rine, condensed milk and food, dried apples, etc., are urgently to the country of the work of the country and the country reasurer Army Committee, 12 Tremont Street. reasurer Army committee, the fremous pures.

Please send list of contents of boxes, where from, and onor's name.

L. P. ROWLAND, Jr., Agent.
Rooms of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association,
Tremont Temple.

May 17.

Lambs, 2,627; Number of Western Cattle, 240; Eastern Cattle, 41; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 225. Cattle left over from last week 22; 38wine, 1400.
PRIORS—Beef Cattle—Extra \$15.00 @ 16.00; first quality

Hides-6 to 7c per B. Tallow-7 to 8c ₽ B.

with those left over from last week there is enough for the iemand. Extra Cattle are selling at an advance from last quotations, but upon other grades we do not think there is my change. Most of the Cattle that came in yesterday were any change. Most of the Carlie that came in yesterlay were solid before night, but there remains quite a large lot to be disposed of to day of those which were kept over. The quality of the Beeves was not quite as good as those of last week. Stores—There is no stores brought to market at this season of the year, with the exception of working oxen and milch cows; most of the small cattle are bought up for slaughter.

Working Oxens—There is, but few mairs brought to market. Working Oxen—There is but few pairs brought to market and not in much demand. We quote prices at \$155, \$180, \$210

uote sales of lots at 4, 6, 61, 7, 81 and 111 cents D tb. Swine—Wholesale, 14 @ 15c \ b; retail 16 @ 20c. bia County Pigs, wholesale, 28c \ b; retail 30 @ Fat Hogs—800 at market; prices 10 @ 11c \ b.

WHOUSESALE PRICES.

Mess Beef, P bbl.,
cash price, 00 00 @25 00
Family Beef, bbl, 30 @32 00
Pork, Boston extra clear
P bbl, 245 00
Boston No. 2, bbl, 644 00
Ohio extra clear, 242 00
Ohio extra clear

Boston No. 2, bbl, 642 00
Ohio extra clear, 242 20
Ohio extra clear, 242 20
Ohio Mess, 30 00 332 20
Do. Cheme, 24 00 a 25
Ohio Lard, bbls 20 00 a 22 20
Ohio Lard, bbls 20 00 a 22 20
Ohio Lard, bbls 20 00 a 22 20
Ohio Laf, do. 19 00 a 20
O Tongues, bbl, 40 00 a 20
Whole Hogs, 15 0 16
BUTTER, CHEESE AND
Butter, lump, 30 00 a 33 00
Cheese, best, per hund, 15 00 a 22 00
Eggs, 100 dox, 22 20 00
Eggs, 100 dox, 22 20 00
GRAIN. FRUIT & VEURAL Potatoes—
Jackson Whites,
V bbl. 2 50 6 0 00
Western bl. 2 50 6 0 00
Hubbard Squashes,
V ton,
Warrow Squashes,
Western bl. 2 50 6 0 00
Wheat, western, 1 50 6 6 00
Wheat, western, 1 50 6 00
Wheat, western, 1 50 6 00
Wheat, west Marrow Squashes, \$\psi\$ ton, \$28,230 \\ \psi\$ bbl, \$000 00 00 \\ \text{Apples}\$, \$\psi\$ bbl, \$000 \\ \psi\$ 00 \\ \

Sole— Buenos Ayres, Ordinary,
Mid. to good mid.
Middling fair, Herds Grass, P bush, 6 00 @ 6 25 Red Top, P sack, 4 00 @ 4 50 Calf Skins, # 1b

r, Western, @ 30 Bark Tar 2 50 @ 2 75 3 50 @ 4 00 Fleece. Pulled, WOOL

Marriages. In South Boston, May 9, by Rev. E. A. Manning, Mr. Benj. F. Goodwin to Mrs. Maria Lanesater, both of Boston. In Medford, May 8, by Rev. Henry M. Loud, Mr. Alonso E. Balley to Miss Alibes Auelia, Stinchart, both of Somerville. In Monument, April 8, by Rev. Henry M. Loud, Mr. Alonso E. Bilde to Miss Alibes Auelia, Stinchart, both of Somerville. In Monument, April 8, by Rev. J. B. Husted, Mr. Heman S. Hinds to Hrs. Elikabeth Baldrigh, both of Monument; 23th ult., Mr. Rowland Chubbuck, Jrl., of Wareham, to Mrs. Abbie H. Goodspeed, of Barnstable. In Dexter. Me. March 18, by Rev. R. S. Arcy, Mr. Frederick W. Elder to Miss Caroline D. Parahley, both of Dexter. In Searsmont, Me., April 8, by Rev., Wm. L. Brown, Mr. James H. Knight to Miss Clara A. Thayer, both of S.; also, by the same, April 23, Mr. John F. Bryant, of Union, to Miss Marcia E. Hager, of Washington. May 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. M. Chase, Mr. Henry Hanks, of Jersey City, N. J., to Miss Marcia E. Stokes, of Pascoag, R. I.
At the Parsonage in Rochester, N. H., April 29th, by Rev. R. Wilkins, Mr. Oliver W. Hussey to Miss Melvina M. Varney; by the same, May 9th, at the residence of Bedfield Messerve, Esq., Mr. Geo. H. Carpenter, of Boston, Mass, to Miss Lucy A. Meserve, of R.
At East Thompson. Conn., May 10, by Rev. I. Sherman, Mr. John S. Rieh, of Webster, Mass., to Miss Maria R. Jacobs, of East Thompson.
In Quincy, Ili., April 18, by Rev. James F. Jaquese, Colonsel 3d Illinois Volunteers, Mr. Henry A. Castle to Miss Maggle cobs. of East Thompson; In Quincy, Iil., April 18, by Rev. James F. Jaquess, Colone 72d Illinois Volunteers, Mr. Henry A. Castle to Miss Maggi Jaquess, daught-ro of the officiating elergyman.—Mr. Castle is one of our old students, a graduate of McKendree College is 1860, whom we hold in very high exteem. We wish him mucl Joy with his valuable prize in their new relation.—ED.

In Milan, N. H., April 16, Mr. Robert E. Hyde, only son o bel and Mahala Hyde, aged 19 years. In Chicago, suddenly, while sleeping, of concestive chills In Milan, N. H., April 10, Mr., wears, bel and Mahala Hyde, aged 19 years, bel and Mahala Hyde, aged 19 years, of congestive chill. In Chicago, suddenly, while sleeping, of congestive chill, as y 6, Edwin Richards, aged 44 years, 6 months. He was a lay 6, Edwin Richards, acades of the Baptist Church.

Special Aotices.

HERALD CALENDAR. Preachers' Meeting, at Sandwich, Mass., June 12-14.
Preachers Meeting, at Hubbardston, Mass., May 29, 30.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. S. F. Lougee, Hookeet, N. H. Rev. A. J. Copeland, Peacham, Vt. Rev. C. H. Payne, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

OLD NEEDHAM CIRCUIT PREACHERS' MEETING.

The first session for this Conference year of the "Old Needham Circuit Preachers' Meeting" will be held at Holliston, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 7 and 8, commending Tuesday at 10, A. M. The preacher and people of Holliston unitedly say "come." Brethru, a cordial invitation is extended to all. Let us accept it, and make this first meeting of the year a complete success-profitable to both people and ministers. All who have not assignments will please bring with them sketches and an essay. Subjects for essays and discussion are as follows: with them sketches and an essay. Subjects for essays and discussion are as follows:

Exegesis of Gen. i. 27.—I. Marcy; Dominion as an Element of Rectemption—A. F. Bailey; Duty of the Christian Church to the Nation in the Present Crisis—A. Gould; Penaity of the Law—its Nature, Gen. ii. 17.—Wm. J. Hambleton.

Freaching Tuceday Exening, by Augustin Caldwell; alternate, W. W. Colburn.

Per order of Committee.

E. M. C. SEMINARY, BUCKSPORT, Mr. — The Summer at night move the bowel Term of ten weeks, opens Monday, May 22.

May 10, 4t. Jas. B. CRAWORD, Principal. BOSTON DISTRICT STEWARDS' MEETING.—The district Stewards of Boston District will meet at the Office of Zion's Herald June 5, at 10 o'clock, A. M. May 17. 2t. J. HASCALL.

May 17.

2t. J. HASCALL,

DEDICATION of the M. E. Church at Woburn, Wednessay, the 17th inst., at 3.30 P. M. Friends from Boston and vicinity can take cars at Lowell Depot, 3 P. M., and return at 6.30 P. M. Scrmon by Rev. N. E. COBLEIGH, D. D. Poen, by Rev. W. S. SyuDLEY, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Interested friends are cordially invited to be present.

May 10.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. LYNN DISTRICT—FIRST QUARTER.—Remainder.

June—Lowell, Worthen Street, 10, 11, A. M.; St. Paul's, 1

M. and 12; Central Church, 11, evening and 13; Lynn
Jommon Street, 14; Swampscott, 15; East Cambridge, 17

S; Harvard Street, 18 evening, and 19; Medford, 20; Malder

A. D. Sargeant, P. E.

Melden, 1868.

GARDINER DISTRICT-FIRST QUARTER J-Richmond and Bowdoinbam, at R., 13, 14; McFall Kford, at McFalls, 20, 21; East Poland and Minot, North M. E. Hebron and W. Minot, at Minot Corner, 27, 28, e-Dunbam and Pownal, at Pownal, 3, 4; Lisbon an Hie, at Danville, 10, 11; Naples, Rev. G. W. Ballon, 10 orham, N. H., Rev. J. H. Newhall, 10, 11; Rumfor PORTLAND DISTRICE-FIRST QUARTER.

May.—Yarmouth. 20, 21; Sacearappa, 27, 28, June.—Scarborough, 3, 4; Buxton, 20, 11; W. Baldwin, 17, 8; Stow. 24, 45. July.—Shapletch, 1, 2; Cape E. Ferry, 8, 9; Saco, 15, 16; Joodwin's Mills, 22, 23; S. Biddeford, 20, 30. Note 1st. The connections for Quarterly Conferences main the same as last year, except that Scarboro' is by itself and West Cumberland is connected with Yarmouth, etc.

Note 2d. The several Committees on Estimates are request do have their reports ready for action at their respective Quarterly Conferences without fall.

G. W.

READFIELD DISTRICT—FIRST QUARTER.

May—Fairfield Corners, 20, 21; Kendall's Mills, 22; East
Wilton, 27, 22; Farmington, 49.

June—New Sharon, 3, 4; Mercer, 5; Bingham, 10, 11; Skow-hegan, 12; Madison Bridge, 17 18; North Fayette, 24, 25;

Kent's Hill, 27.

Business Notices.

THE great wonder is, why Dr. MOTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS should possess such astonishing virtues when they perate so mildly. They being composed of chemical vege-shle extract, relieve the stormed from all rests.

TO CURE SOUR STOMACH .- Add to a pint of cold water tw blespoonfulls of Dr. T. B. TALBOT'S MEDICATED PINI PPLE CIDER; drink all at once, and you will have immediate lief. One ounce sample bottles sent free by mail on receip f 30 cents to pay postage.

For sale by M. S. Burr & Co., 26 Tremont Street, Bosto

and Druggists generally. B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent, 64, 6, 6, 67, 68, 70, 72 and 74 Washington Street, New York M 17.

"She shook her sparkling hair, that shed Such lustre o'er her beauteous head." Ladies who dress their hair with STERLING'S AMBROSI nd that it adds new charms and lustre to their beauty.

EVERYBODY'S DELIGHT.-The FAMILY DYE COLORS owe & Stevens, 260 Broadway, South Boston, are truly every dy's delight. This is quite natural when it is considere nen give their patrons a package of whatever color may be elected, which is warranted to be better than any other prep ors, and these in turn may be multiplied indefinitely bons, gloves, etc., etc., but may be used with equal facili

Do not forget Dr. Townsley's Indian Toothaci ANODYNE. It is reliable for the cure of toothache, seury on the gums, gum-boils, and renders the mouth healthy sweetens the breath, and beautifies the gums. May 17.

THOSE who have suffered from Scrofula. Eruptions, or an se, thereby restoring health and vivacity to the sys GOOD ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES .- DR. HALL'S BALSA

s a sure remedy for all the various stages of Consumption such as a Hacking Cough, Pain in the Breast, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, etc., having the highest testimonial over given in favor of any Expectorant Medicine in the world HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- Nervous Headache, from whateve

the blood, and purify the secretions of the liver. May 17. PIANO FORTES for sale, at reduced prices, during the pre at month, at our manufactory, No. 20 Beach Street, 1. GILBERT & Co. 5t. M. CUSHMAN & BROOKS, Nos. 90, 92 and 91 Tremont Str.

cushman & BROOKS, Nos. 30, 92 and 91 Tremont street invite attention to their assortment of Straw Goods, Non Opening: Thirty-three cases Fine Dunstable Bonnets, \$1.50 \$1.75 and \$2.25 each. Nine cases fine black Neapolitan Bonnets at very low prices. Seven cases Fancy Braids, new select styles. Twenty-four cases Hats, in all the latest styles or Young Ladies, Misses, Boys and Children. At retail ew cases choice style Hats, for Ladies, at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 to 2.25 each. Misses' and Children's Hats at very low price loys' Hats, latest styles, just received. Neapolitan Bor \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25 to \$3.50 each, latest and most desire

lowers, Ruches, Laces, Vests, Parasols, San Umbrella sunshades, Bonnet Frames in latest and most desirab

BRUSSELS CARPETS AT \$2.50. 100 pieces marked down t ose. Excellent goods and very desirable. JOHN H. PRAY, ons & Co., 47 and 49 Summer Street.

s mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 1y. Feb. 1. IT SAVES MONEY. CEDAR CAMPHOR placed with you

Furs, Clothes, &c., now, may save the cost of them next win ter. Made only by HARRIS & CHAPMAN. Sold by druggist INGRAIN CARPETS at 75 cents; Linen Dutch do. at 50 ct sing out sale. JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & Co., 47 and 4 mmer Street. 2t. May 10.

CARPETINGS! Closing-out Sale. The store of the under CARPETINGS: Closing-out Side. The store of the undersigned having been leased to another party, they are compelled to close out their entire stock at once. This comprises
the most extensive and varied assortment of Carpetings, Oil
Cloths, Mattings, etc., etc., in the market, and will be offered
at a great sacrifice to effect a speedy sale. JOHN H. PRAY,
SONS & Co., 47 and 49 Summer Street. 2t. May 10. LADIES can secure BARGAINS in choice new styles Dre

DELAINES, Prints, Cotions, Alpaceas, Balmorals, Parasols and a variety of articles usually found in a Finst Class Dru GOODS STORE, at O. S. CURRIER'S, 94 Hanover Street.

May 3. CURRIER'S, 94 Hanover Street. 4t. May 3.

ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD AND LINSEED OIL CO. of New ork, manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead atharge, Glass Makers' Red Lead, etc. Aiso, Lin-eed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined. For sale by

March 22.

GENTLEMEN who appreciate Fashionable and well made Clothes, are invited to visit our Store. We guarantee satisfaction in all cases, or the money refunded. We engage to two you the most stylish, thorough-made and best-fitting arments and on better terms than goods of like quality can se obtained elsewhere. We buy and sell for eash, make no ad debts, and are always able to purchase our coads at the

our Goods are marked in plain Agures, and the one pri Chambers 140 Washington Street, Nearly opposite School Street. Bost

Buy Metal Tipped Shoes for Children's every day wes

STRAW MATTINGS VERY Low! 200 rolls White and Check VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, from the best Englis

OIL CLOTH CARPETS, CHEAP. 150 to 200 pieces of yard vide Oil Cloths, selling at 62; cents, by JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & Co., 47 and 49 Summer Street. 2t, May 10.

COSTIVENESS THE MOST PROLIFIC SOURCE OL ILL

romise a cure for all symptoms of Dyspepsia, such as Oppression after Eating, Sour Stomach, Spitting of Food, adpitations; also Headache, Dizziness, Pain in the Back and Loins, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Sick Headoche, Coated Tongue, Billousness, Liver Complaint Coated Tongue, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appe-tite, Debitity, Monthly Pains, and all Irregularities, Neu-ralgia, Fainness, etc.

Travelers find the Lozenges just what they need, as they

For sale by J. S. HARRISON & Co., No. 1 Tremont Temple,

47 AND 49 SUMMER STREET, MAY 9, 1865. Carpetings. Closing out of Stock! The undesreigned, in anticipation of a change in business, beg to announce their determination to close out their entire stock of Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c., within the next sixty days; and in order to effect is end, they will offer such inducements to pure

m and low priced Goods in the newest and choicest styles, thich, combined with the inducements that will be offered in prices, they fatter themselves will afford the utmost satisfac-ion to customers, and effect a speedy sale. JOHN H. PRAY,

ELEGANT New English Velvet Carpets in Royal Axminste styles, very choice and rare. Also an extensive assortment of best English Brussels, comprising a great variety of new and beautiful designs, at very low prices, to close. JOHN H. Pray, Sons & Co., 47 and 49 Summer Street. 2t. May 10.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA IS a concentrated extract of the toice root, so combined with other substances of still greater terative power as to afford an effectual antidote for diseases ow-citisens. How completely this compound will do it has een proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be ound in the following complaints:— Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, Skin Disrases,

Do not discard this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsapa rilla, while it was not. When you have used AYER's—then

and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it. AYER'S CATHARTIO PILLS, for the cure of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsis, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism. Heartburn arising from Disor-dered Stomach, Pain, or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flat-

ulency, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worm Gout, Neuralgia, and for a Dinner Pill. They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

May 2.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS-old, as well as new, by putting up der them Chipman's Carpet Lining, Harrington's patent it is purely anti-moth. For sale by all Carpet Dealers.

Advertisements.

VICE, THE FIELD, THE DUNGEON, AND THE

ent.

The above work will appear in the best style of typography, containing two engravings on steel, and eight on wood, from the pencils of our first artists. It will embrace Mr. Richardson's Unparalleled Experience

for Four Years.

1. Traveling through the South in the SECRET SERVICE OF

the first two years of the Rebellion.

III. His Thrilling Capture while running the batteries of the Mississippi River at Vicksburg, where more than half hi companions were either killed or wounded.

1V. His Confinement for 20 Months in Seven Different Rebei V. His Escape and Almost Miraculous Journey by Night

of nearly 400 miles, aided by Negroes and Union Mountain-cers of North Carolina and Tennessee through the enemy's country to our lines. It will abound in Stirring Events Never Before Given to the Public, and contain especially minute details of the escape, which have not yet appeared, including a description of DAN ELLIS, the Famous Union-Pilot, "UNKNOWN GUIDE,"

orthiness, and graphic descriptive powers, the publishers

Fact, Incident, and Romance of the War ther which has yet appeared. SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION. Agents wanted for every city, county, and township in the nited States. This work presents a rare opening to both articulars address

AMERICAN PUBLISTING COMPANY,

FOR SALE The Pews and Cushions in the The house is 50 feet wide, and there are 120 pews. They are circular, and upholstered on the fronts and backs, with mahogany arms and caps. For terms apply to S. S. WOODCOCK, Architect May 17 2t 13 Exchange Street,

HARTFORD, CONN.

A GREAT BOOK FOR AGENTS. To be sold

A creary SOOK FOR AGENTS. To be sold exclusively by sub-eription:

THE LIPE AND STATE PAPERS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
Late President of the United States,
Including his Speeches, Addresses, Messages, Letters, and Proclamations;
To which is added a History of the Tragical and Mournful Seemes connected with the Close of his Noble and Eventful Life. By HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND, M.C., Chairman of the National Union Committee, and Editor of the N.Y. Times. With an accurate Steel Portrait and many illustrations. One octavo volume; price \$2.50, Cloth, and \$3.00 Leather.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN. It has been said by more than one eminent physician that more sickness among children is the result of Pin Worms, than all other causes. BR. E. G. GOULD'S PIN WORM SYRUP never ialls to relieve from all annoyance in twenty-four hours, and in a few days will expel these irritating pests entirely from the system. One hasf of the sickness among children could be avoided by its timely use. Let no family be without a bottle in the house. Sold by all Druggists.

May 17

THE BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COM-Of Pittsfield, Mass. Endowment Policies for \$1000 to \$10,000, not subject to forfeiture. Payable 20 Years from Date,

stes, etc., send for Circular.

THOS. F. PLUNKETT, President.

BENJ. CHICKERING, Secretary.

Boston Office, 12 Exchange Street.

F. MARSH. JR., Agent.

y of Abraham Lissoin, the markyr Franchurst.

The Home Journal says: "This is a fine composition, well worthy the reputation of its writer." Price 36 cents; with rignette of the President, 56 cents. "General Sherman's Grand Triumphal March," by G. C. Norman. Price 30 cents with vignette of the General, 30 cents. Mailed free.

Published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New York.

21 May 17

HAVE YOU SEEN the New Juvenile Music Book, by the Author of "The Golden Wreath," MESE Y CHIMES. Specimen Pages sent free. Price of the New Book, 5) cents, 45,00 a dozen.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington May 17

NOW READY. The Funeral Services in the

rogether with the Principal Sermons preached in Boston to Sunday following his Assassination. Sunday following his Assassination.

These Sermons are the thoughts of some of our ablest men, and a fair index of the feeling of the entire community when the sad news was received. How valuable such a book must grow as year follows year and we can look back and read our thoughts and feelings as they were when the deed was done, it is a book which every family should own and preserve, as a memorial of the time for themselves, and that their children, when we are some may need the thoughts of men who lived the morning of the time for themselves, and thus their challen, when we are gone, may read the thoughts of men who live in the time of the Great Robellion.

The book is beautifully printed on fine tinted paper, and

TRUTH, WORD FOR WORD. Test this...b. your own judge. Messrs. CRADDOCK & CO.; GENTA: I am satisfied of the merits of INDAN HEMF. I has raised me from the "dead," as it were, where CONSUMP TION had so nearly placed me. Your Syrup, Pills, and Oin ment has done for me what nothing else did or could down to tred to health and life, when I had resigned myself the "mortal change." Inclosed in \$10 for another supply. Yours,

Richmond, Lincoln Co., Maine, May 16, 1864.

Advertisements.

LIFE AND DEATH IN REBEL PRISONS.

FIVE THOUSAND. Eight Thousand were printed and paper ordered for TWENTY THOUSAND.

Three large Binderies employing from 40 to 100 hands are engaged in making the Books.

This is the only book prisoners buy to any extent. Whave shipped 1000 to Camp Parole, Maryland. Agents Wanted.

Address as follows: For New England, Pennsylvania,
New Jersey and Maryland, L. Stebbins, Hartford, Conn.;
for New York State, H. E. Goodwin, Syracuse, N. Y.; for
Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Kentucky, C. W. Stebbins, Columbus, Ohio; for Illinois, Wisconsin, and other Western
States, A. Kidder, Chicago, Ill.

11 May 17

U. S. 7-30 LOAN. The sale of the first series of \$300,000,000 of the 7-30 Loan was ompleted on the 31st of March, 1865. The sale of the second cries of Three Hundred Millions, payable three years from 15th day of June, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. In emi-annually in currency on the 15th of December and the 5th of June by Coupons attached to each note, which are

dily cashed anywhere. It amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note.

Two cents " \$100 "

Ten " \$500 "

Twenty" " \$1000 "

One Dollar " \$5000 " MORE AND MORE DESIRABLE.

This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by

The Seven-Thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity the option of the holder, into U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. Gold Bearing Bonds,

Which are always worth a premium. Prec from Taxation.

The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities, Counties or States, and the interest is not taxed unless on a surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent, per

Subscribe Quickly.

Less than \$200,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within wo months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a remium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the sub-criptions to other Loans. It now seems probable that no onsiderable amount beyond the present series will be offered to

onal Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers througho he country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at har. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they ave confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the elivery of the notes for which they receive orders. JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, Philadelphia. May 17 THE WHEELER & WILSON HIGHEST PRE-

ectical Sewing Machine in use. Office, 228 Washington Street, Boston The machine for family use .- Advocate and Journa Most honorable to American genius.—Independent. We cannot imagine anything more perfect.—Evangelist, The best ever invented.—Christian Enquirer. In looking for the best, see these.—Examiner. It surpasses all others .- Ladies' Repository. We prefer them for family use.—Tribune They are the favorites for families.—Tim

It has no rival .- Scientific American. HUMPHREYS HOMEOPATHIC SPECIF-ICS have proved, from the most ample an ENTRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficien liable. They are the only medicines perfectly adaption use—so simple, that mistakes cannot be mad them; so harmless, as to be free from danger, and as to be always reliable.

Cures Fevers, Congestion and Inflammations,
Worms, Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic, &c.,
Grying-Colic, Teething of Infants,
Diankhuga of Children or Adults,
Dyskyteny, Griping, Rillious Colic,
CHOLERA-MORRIS, Nausea, or Yomiting SALT-RHEIM, Erysipelas, Eruptions, RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains, FEVER AND AGUE, Chill Fever Agues, FILES, Internal or External, OFFITHAM, Soro, Inflamed Eyes, CATARIEM, Acute Chronic Influenza, WHOOFING-COUGH, or Spasmodic, ASTHMA, Difficult Breathing, EAR DISCHARGES, and Impaired Hearing SCROPULA, Enlarged Glands, Swelling, GENERAL DEBILITY, Physical Weakness, DROPSY, and Scanty Secretions, KUNNEY DISEASS, Gravel.

Case of Thirty-five vials in unorocco case, and Book, Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco case, and Book, Case of Twenty large vials, pian case, and Book, Case of Twenty large vials, pian case, and Book, Case of Fifteen Boxes. (Nos. 1 to 15.) and Book. (Nos. 1 to 15.) and Book, Case of Fifteen Boxes. (Nos. 1 to 15.) and Book. (Nos. 1 to 15.) and Book. (Nos. 1 to 15.) and Boo HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE Co., Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York. For sale by all Medicine Dealers. SUIRE, ECKSTEIN & CO., Agents, Cincinnati.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, per onally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease. SCROFULA, CATARHH, CONSUMPTION, etc.

WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, Long Island, N Y., who as Proprietor of the LINNEAN NURSERIES has for sky years devoted himse those who are afflicted with the above Plants, and with any others arising from inherited or acquired Impurity of the Blood, or with any Chronic Diseases, that the only Sovereign and Positive Remedials presented by Nature to man are found in the vegetable kingdom—Eckectic Fluid Compounds—Extracted from Plants. These pure extracts can only be obtained from myself by direct application. I HAVE NO AGENTS. All persons who will test these Potent Remedials provided by God and Nature, will surely realize their great superiority over all others presented to the world. The employment of Mineral Poisons, including Calomel (Mercary), the most deadly of them all, as audiotes, has blighted with misery and anguish their myriada of victims. I now offer my "Treatise on Nature's Sovereign Resedies." comprising eighty-five specific remedies for the various Diseases. Price 10 cents, and stamp mailed. Any invalid who will send me a full diagnosis of his case, I will prescribe an appropriate remedy for without charge, and I desire to receive the names of any severely afflicted persons. Flushing is only thirty minutes from New York by the 34th Street Ferry, May 3

COUGH! COUGH | COUGH DR. LAROOKAH'S CONSUMPTION.

This is a well-known remedy. Thousands have been speed ily and permanently cured with this well-known preparation while suffering with Coughs and other Diseases of the Throat etter from a well-known Boston Druggist of twenty year consistence and Steward of Hanover Street M. E. Church.

Price 50 Cents, and \$1.00 per Bottle.

DR. E. R. KNIGHTS, Proprietor, Melrose, Mass. Sold b rnggists and dealers generally.

March 22 Sm A PPEAL TO THE PEOPLE. ARE YOU READY FOR THE QUESTION!

The Collect-On-Delivery Man wishes to make you a proposition. He has BOOTS AND SHOES to sell you through

ully supply you with

WARRANTED BOOTS AND SHOES. WARRANTED BOOTS AND SHOES, and WILL MAKE GOOD THE WARRANT TO YOU, will you not sustain him by buying the same? He puts his warrant and Trade Mark, "Patented July 7, 1864. Warrant-ed by the C-O-D Man." Patented at Washington, upon all ed by the C-O-D Man." Patented at Washington, upon all his BOOTS AND SHOES, AND SHOES, And authorizes all retailers to give NEW PAIRS in every instance where any radical defect appears in the stock or work, if the Boot or Shoe HAS NOT BEEN WORN TO THAT EXTENT that it would BE UNREASONABLE TO EXPECT A NEW PAIR. IF BUT LITTLE WORN, NEW

PAIRS WILL BE GIVEN WITH PLEASURE. PAIRS WILL BE GIVEN WITH PLEASURE.

Now make a SURE THING OF IT by buying none but those with the C—O—D MAN'S WARRANT on them, and STARVE OUT THE RETAILERS OF SHODDY. This the first instance in the history of the trade that you have had a chance, ON A LARGE SCALE, to show you want a good article and are willing TO STAND BY a man we will WARBANT HIS GOODS and LIVE UP TO IT.

WHOLESALE STORE,

Will you Stand by and Sustain the C-O-D Man?

THAT IS THE QUESTION.

counsel, because he disregarded the sanctity of an scribed.

bbl; Shelburne Falls, Mass, Sol Ald, 1 bbl; Sidney, Me, Sol Ald Society, 1 bbl; Somerset Mills, Mass, 1 box; Salem, Mass, Army Com Y M C Asso'n, 2 boxes, 1 bbl; Temple, N M, Ladies, 1 key; Tyngsboro', East, Mass, Ladies, 1 bbl; Topaham, Vt, 3 barrels; Tewksbury, North, Mass, Ladiea, 1 bbl; Topaham, Vt, 3 barrels; Tewksbury, North, Mass, Ladiea, 1 bbl; Thomaston, So, — 1 bbl; Unknown, 1 box; Worcester, Vt, Sol Ald Soc, 2 boxes, 1 keg; Wells River, Mc, 1 box; Waterbury, Vt, Sol Ald Soc, 1 box; Worcester, Mass, Salem St S S, 1 bbl; Worcester, Mass, Sol Relief Com, 2 boxes, 1 westminster, Mass, Coog'l and Bapt Soes, 1 box; Windsor, Vt, Ladies, 1 box, 1 tab; Weymouth, Mass, 1 pkg.
The Army Committee is acting for the United States Christian Commission in New England.
The Commission has constant need of money, stores, and delegates. Will every church in New England hold a prayer meeting for the country on the fourth Sabbach evening of each mouth, and take a collection for the Christian Commission? Thus a large sum of money will be raised, and the blessing of God be obtained for our land.

A Ladies' Christian Commission, in each town, will also gather up considerable money, and secure large contributions

The Markets.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET. WEDNESDAY, May 10.
At market for the current week: Cattle, 758; Sheep and ambs, 2,627; Number of Western Cattle, 240; Eastern Cat-

\$13.00 \$ 14.50; second quality 11.50\$ 12.50; third quality, \$10.0 \$11.00 \$7 100 hs (the total weight of Hides, Tallow, and dress

1225, \$235, \$265.

Milch Cows — Sales ordinary \$35 @ 65; extra \$65 @ 100

Prices of Milch Cows depend altogether upon the fancy o live and the supply is larger than that of last week. We

May 2, 1865.

Poetry.

JENNIE HIGH. BY CHISLON.

Loving hearts could not detain her Jesus whispered-and the brow Paler grew, the hands were folded,-She is crowned with glory now. Broken hopes, and fond ties riven!

Yet how gently comforts fall; Weary hearts on Jesus leaning, Find Him truly "all in all. Sweet it is to fade so early, And escape earth's constant care;

Sweet to leave the fragrant memory Of a life, though brief, so fair. Flowers will bloom where thou art sleeping; Tears will fall above thy rest; But this thought shall cheer the mourner "With the ransomed thou art blest."

WHAT IS TRUTH?

BY REV. A. D. WIDNEY. It is a flower-a gentle flower-whose sweetness is be stowed,
Upon the sad and weary heart, a precious gift from God
It blooms on dry and arid fields, where cold March winds
are blowing,
On unknown homes, and humble hearts, rich benefits be

It is a fruit—a golden fruit, perennially borne, And hanging everywhere, for all the wretched or forlorn Who plucks and eats, shall be made glad, however deep his sorrow; He feasts upon the fruit to-day, and all is well to-morro It is a stream-a crystal stream-flowing from out th throne; Who drinks shall never thirst again; approach thou thir Drink to thy fill, and bless the Lord, and go thy way i This stream affords the antidote to every earth-born sad-

high; The star that told the wise men once, that Israel's hope was nigh;
The polar star to guide our way over life's wide, wide ocean, The same mid calm Pacific's tide, or Maelstrom's drea-

It is a sun-a full-orbed sun-the Sun of Righteousne Where'er it shines upon our earth, the harbinger of peace Rise, O, blest sun of truth, and speed the birth day o each nation,
When under thy meridian rays, earth hails the great sal-

It is an angel plumed with light, opening the prison doo Telling the story of the Cross to the oppressed and poor The usher of his coming Lord, and the millennial glory, Singing thy song of triumph, Earth, telling thy gladdes

O, fragrant flower, O luscious fruit, O stream from ou the throne, Come to the hearts that yearn for ye, and make your fullness known.

O, Bethlehem's star, O radiant sun, O angel, speed thy And open to our waiting eyes, the grand and gloriou Of earth renewed-its kingdom's given unto our conquer ing Saviour,
And high Hosanna's hailing him whose throne shall

Sketches.

For Zion's Herald. THE TRIUMPES OVER DEATH

Sister ELLA C., daughter of Rev. W. C. HIGH, fell asleep in Jesus on the 19th of Sept., 1864. As that dear one entered heaven, she left its " pearly gates' ajar for her sister Jennie, who passed in on the 25th of April, 1865. Jennie was born in Moretown, Vt. on the 2d of January, 1844. In very early life she gave her heart and her all to the Saviour, and since that time has maintained a consistent, devoted Christain life. She was a very intelligent, highly cultivated young lady, of a sweet and amiable disposition, happiness of others and glorify her God. In point of character, it may be safely said she had no superior and but few equals. None knew her but to love her, nor named her but to praise. Those who knew her best loved her most. When first she realized that she was sick unto death, for a time she felt that if it were left to her choice, it would be her pleasure to live, the future looked so bright; but if God willed it otherwise, she could trust herself in his hands. As she grew weaker she grew in the love of Jesus, and bore all her sufferings without a murmur, daily ripening for the "kingdom above."

Glorious views of the bright world were granted her. She said to a friend shortly before her death, "Though the future has seemed bright, I feel sure of a much brighter future beyond." She longed to be with Jesus, and was ready to meet him when he called for her at the midnight hour, though it robbed a dear friend of a jewel that he had thought to take with him into the itinerancy this spring.

Jennie was a sweet singer; and though we shall miss her while we chant God's praise on earth, yet will remember that she mingles her voice with angels round the throne. May God sanctify this great affliction to the good of those hearts so deeply bereaved, and the many who will mourn the loss of our dearly beloved, and who will strive to meet her on the " shining shore."

For Zion's Herald.

"Leaves have their time to fall, And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!"

The return of spring, bringing brightness and beauty, fragrance and melody, has been the theme of the poet in all time, and thousands of bearts beat in joyous response to the inspiring strain. When the cold, dreary winter passes away with its clouds and storms, and the genial spring with balmy breath, whispering only of hope and peace, returns to gladden the earth, how can the heart be sad? Yet there are those to whom these delightful scenes bring only sad memories; memories of those who at this season have been removed by the great "Reaper" from life's floral garden, or its fields of ripening grain, and gar-

was crossed by the footsteps of that stern messenger who never calls in vain. In his presence the cheek grew pale, the light of the eye grew dim, the silver chord was loosed, the golden bowl was broken. In his train followed the coffin and the gloomy hearse; the dust returned to the earth as it was, the spirit to God who gave it; and he, our loved one, was laid away to his long rest; "Till the heavens be no-more he shall not awake nor be moved out of his sleep. Rest, loved one, rest. Bitter, agonizing tears will not recall thee. May we bow in submission to His behest who doeth all things well. Thou art not forgotten; when the storm-king howls in the wintry blast, when the spring zephyr whispers through the leafy grove,

"My thoughts are hovering o'er thy grave,
My soul is by thy side;
There is one voice that wails thee yet;
One heart that cannot e'er forget
The visions that have died."

Not far removed from his resting-place lie the remains of one long and well beloved, who many years walked with him the path of duty here. Called to the bed of suffering, he waited with us through the long, long dying hours; and when the last sigh told that the dear spirit had left its clay, he "gently closed his eyes in death." Six months passed away, and he too laid him down to die. He, the noble, the kind, the good, departed to his rest. Have they not rest in

Bereaved friends, if such be our hope, let us no mourn. To meet in heaven! The fullness of fruition, the perfection of bliss! All the treasures of imagination have been explored and exhausted, to illustrate the beatitude of heaven! Umbrageous groves and crystal streams, a sea of glass, streets of gold, thrones, crowns, and enrapturing music, but all too weak, too feeble to portray the glories of that world. "Eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neither have entered the heart of man, the things that God hath prepared for them that love him." May that heaven be ours.

Dexter, Me., April 29, 1865.

Memoirs.

CAPT. NATHANIEL HOLMES Died at his residence in Provincetown, Mass, Feb. 15, 1865, in the 64th year of his age.

Bro. Holmes was born in Duxbury, Mass., and moved to Provincetown when quite a young man and engaged in the business of whale fishing; and while out upon the great deep, on one of these voyages, he with a number of others experienced religion, and when he returned home he identified himsel with the Centre M. E. Church. He was then about twenty-one years of age, and of it he remained a faithful and devoted member until he was removed to the church above. He joined the church when it was small, when Methodism was in the feebleness of infancy in this place, when it was under the pressure of a strong opposition; but he lived so see it removed and the church of his choice become the leading

church in the community, and perhaps no one ma has done more than he by his prayers and godly example and Christian liberality to place Centre Church in the enviable position which it now occupies. Bro. Holmes was no ordinary man; he was in the highest and best sense of the term a Christian gentleman. To be with him from time to time under almost every variety of circumstances, as the writer has been privileged the last two years, and witness his Christlike simplicity and Christian affability and uniform courteousness, would have impressed you at once that you were in the presence of one of God's noblemen, as he was indeed a prince in the church and service of his God. His love to the church of his choice and her institutions was almost unbounded; and to it, from the first, he seems to have consecrated himself. He made it his life's work to build up and

strengthen it in all her departments, and in this noble work he spent his best energies and strongest and brightest days. His time, talents and money were all at the service of God and the church. He never became weary in well doing. For many years he filled the positions of steward and class leader, and for nearly thirty years he was the superintendent of the Sabbath School; and in this department of important Christian labor but few were his equals. His natural love for children, the deep interest he felt in their welfare, his artless simplicity and disinterested devo tion in this noble work, made the children and teachers love and reverence him, and commanded the respect of all.

As a leader, he was punctual, faithful, sympatheti and instructive. He was always new, because he was a reading, studious man. The Bible was his textbook, and he had it at command; so that he always had the right word at the right time in the right place. He was greatly beloved by his classe they ooked to him as their counselor, father and friend. In the death of Bro. Holmes, the church and community have sustained a great loss; no one man, per-

haps, could have been removed that would have been missed and wanted so much; but he has left us, though not unexpectedly. He had been feeble for some years, but for the last two or three years he had failed very fast. He suffered long, and at times acutely; but notwithstanding the painful nature of his disease, up to within a few weeks of his death be was in his place at church and Sabbath School. And we shall never forget his last prayer with the children; it seemed as if the good man stood just on the verge of heaven. We had the pleasure of visiting him frequently during his last sickness; we always found him peacefully resting upon Christ, patiently waiting his appointed time. He often said to the writer, "The religion of Christ is all that I need; it meets all my demands; it is to me a satisfying portion;" and so he found it at the last. " Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end

of that man is peace." He has left a beloved companion, with whom he had lived forty-one years, and three children-two who mourn his loss. May they all meet him in the regions of unclouded light and blissful immortality, is the prayer of

Children.

THE QUAKER'S GIFT.

A friend writes that, when he was a youth, his father said to him one day,—
"Henry, can you make up your mind to live at home and be a farmer?" would rather be a tanner than a farmer," re-

plied Henry.
"Very well," responded his father, who was willing to let Henry follow his own tastes, as he was now seventeen years old. Wery well, my son, I will try and find a place for

Very shortly after a place was found for Master Henry with a good Quaker. When the youth pre-sented himself at the tannery, the honest Quaker

Henry, if thee will be a good boy, I will do well by thee; if not, I will send thee home again. All the bargain I will make by thee is, that thee shall do as well by me, as I do by thee." "Very well, sir," said Henry, "I will try what I

can do. can do."

Henry now went to work with a hearty good will.

He worked hard, read his Bible, was steady, honest, and good natured. The Quaker liked him. He liked the Quaker. Hence the Quaker was satisfied. Henry was happy, and the years of his apprenticeship passed pleasantly away.

Just before Henry became of age, his master said

"Henry, I think of making thee a nice present when thy time is out."

Henry smiled pleasantly at this scrap of news, and

aid, "I shall be very happy to receive any gift you may please to make me, sir."

Then the Quaker looked knowingly at Henry, and added, "I cannot tell thee now what the present is to be, but it shall be worth more than a hundred pounds

to thee:

"More than a hundred pounds!" said Henry to himself, his eyes sparkling at the thought of such a costly gift. "What can it be?"

That was the puzzling question which buzzed about like a bee in Henry's brain, from that time until the day before he was of age. On that day the Quaker said to him.

"Henry, thy time is out to-morrow; but I will take thee and thy present home to-day."

Henry breathed freely on hearing these words. Dressing himself in his best suit, he soon joined the Quaker, but could see nothing that looked like a gift worth more than a hundred pounds. He puzzled himself about it all the way, and said to himself, "Perhaps the Quaker has forgotten it."

At last they reached Henry's home. After he had been greeted by his friends, the Quaker turned to him and said, im and said,—

"Henry, I will give thy present to thy father."

"As you please, sir," replied Henry, now on the

"As you please, sir," replied Henry, now on the very tiptoe of expectation.

"Well," said the Quaker, speaking to Henry's father, "thy son is the best boy I have ever had."
Then turning to Henry, he added, "This is thy present, Henry—A GOOD NAME."

Henry blushed; perhaps he felt a little disappointed because his golden visions were thus so suddenly spirited away. But his sensible father was delighted, and said to the Quaker, who was smiling a little waggishly.—

gishly,—
"I would rather hear you say that of my son, sir, than to see you give him all the money you are worth; for 'A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."

Henry's father was right, and the Quaker was a wise man. I have no doubt that Henry's good name did him more good than a hundred pounds could have done. It proved him to be the owner of a good character, which is worth more than all the gold, pearls, diamonds, and precious stones in the world.

What do you think of the honest Quaker's gift, my child? Was it not a precious thing? child? Was it not a precious thing? I hope you deserve the same gift from your parents, teachers, and friends. But, mark me! A good name is the fruit of a good character. If your heart is wicked, your name cannot be good. Hence, if you want a good name, you must ask Jesus to give you a good heart.

The time of "the singing of birds has come," and, unfortunately, the time for the killing of the birds, too. There is a strange tendency in boys to throw a stone at every bird they can, or take away their eggs whenever they can find them. How is it that they will do so? In some countries this cruelty is stopped by making children believe that the souls of men and women go into the bodies of birds and beasts; and so if a boy killed a bird he might be killing his own grandfathes are grandfather. This

here, where we know better, we ought not to try to nere, where we know better, we obtain restrain you by telling you such nonsense. But there are reasons which ought to be more powerful in keeping you from hurting or destroying them. While the eye is pleased with their graceful beauty, and the ear is charmed by their joyous melodies, it is now known that their services are very useful to us. They may sometimes commit depredations, it is true, but they are only natural, and the mischief they do bears no proportion to that which they prevent by destroying the thousands of insects which prey upon the produce of our fields and gardens.

That we may yet hear in spring-time over all the bills and valleys their bears are asset to the produce of the second seco

hills and valleys their bappy songs, we say again to all the boys, spare the birds, and don't disturb their nests.—N. Y. Observer.

WHO WAS RIGHT? James was a happy, playful, noisy boy. He delighted in that kind of sport which made the most stir and resulted in some kind of demonstration. One day his mother lost all her patience, and cried out: "James, stop your noise, and sit down quietly for the next hour, or I will punish you."

"Why, mother," said he, "I can't keep still. I'd burst right open, I know I would, if I couldn't run and laugh and get the noise out of me."

Be patient, good parents, and if you are blessed.

Be patient, good parents, and if you are blesse with boys that bave a good deal of noise in them, ke t come out. Such are the boys that will make in the world, if you give them a chance.

Miscellany.

THE ASSASSINATION AND THE ENGLISH The assassination of President Lincoln produced ofound sensation in England. The London Shipping

Gazette says:

"The excitement caused throughout England by the American news has never been equaled, at least in the present generation. Even the death of the Emperor Nicholas produced less emotion, although that event, happening in the midst of the Russian war, had a more direct effect upon ourselver. The general belief at first was that the report was a stock-jobbing rumor, and in some provincial towns this belief prevailed for some hours. In London it was soon dispersed by the appearance of second and third editions of the morning papers containing the terrible details. These journals were so eagerly bought up that in some cases half a crown was given for a single copy." single copy."

Another paper says : "The scene on the Liverpool Exchange was such as will not be forgotten for a long time. At half past eleven it was announced that Mr. Younghusband, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Liverpool Exchange Secretary and Treasurer of the Liverpool Exchange News Rooms, was in possession of the news. A terrible rush took place from the 'flags' into the news room, and after a few minutes it was announced that Mr. Younghusband would read aloud the despatch from the bar of the news room. All was now silent; the passage wherein it was stated that President Lincoln had been shot at caused no great dismay; but when the master of the rooms read, 'The President payer ralled and died this morning' there was a consequent relief and died this morning' there was a consequent ralled and died this morning' there was a consequent ralled and died this morning' there was a consequent ralled and died this morning' there was a consequent ralled and died this morning' there was a consequent ralled and died this morning' there was a consequent ralled and died this morning' there was a consequent ralled and died this morning the real consequence of the relief to the when the master of the rooms read, 'The President never rallied and died this morning,' there was a general expression of horror. Certainly there was one dissentient voice, who had the temerity to exclaim 'Hurrah!' His presence in the news room was of short duration, for, being seized by the collar by as good a Southerner as there is in Liverpool, he was summarily circular from the room the gentlemen who summarily ejected from the room, the gentleman who first seized him exclaiming, 'Be off, you incarnate

The London Times, true to its rebel instincts he last, prophesies what it hopes will prove true: "The task which lies before the President and hi was doubtful whether Mr. Lincoln could have accomplished it: it is morally certain that Mr. Johnson cannot. The fate of a nation hangs in the balance and we wait with anxiety to see which way it wil

iend, you are an assassin at heart.'

Tuis sapient journal has often reiterated the stal leclaration that the South could not be subdued. The Star, viewing with a single eye the facts he case, truthfully says:

"While the one murderer was slaying the Pres dent of the Republic, the other was making his even more dastardly attempt upon the life of the sick and prostrate Secretary. It does not need even the disprostrate Secretary. It does not need even the dis-closures which have now, too late for any good pur-pose, reached official quarters to prove that two madmen cannot become simultaneously inspired with the same monstrous project and impelled at the one mo-ment to do their several parts of the one bloody

"It never can be forgotten while history is rea that the hands of Southern partisans have been red-dened by the foulest assassin plot the world has ever known; that they have been treacherously dipped in the blood of one of the best citizens and pures patriots to whom the land of Washington gave birth.

THE MEXICAN EMIGRATION SCHEME. Agents from Mexico are undoubtedly meeting this country with some success in their attempts to induce persons to emigrate to that country. The New York Herald says the scheme is threefold, a follows:

"The first is a quiet colonization of Sonora Americans. Junez is stated to be very anxious to have a good company of his friends in this country a little nearer to him than they are at present. With this view he offers them land, and authorizes them to settle down and develope the beautiful region of So selves as circumstances may render necessary.

The second object is to aid in the overthrow of Maximilian. The professed intention of the emitarnts is not to company the offensive. They will grants is not to con commence the offensive. They will first blow; but if attacked by the not strike the first blow; but if attacked by the French or Mexican adherents of Maximilian, they

than they take. In the third place, it is generally believed that Max-imilian will not wait to be kicked out, but pack up his traps and vamose the moment he learns that the American emigrants intend to become such near neighbors. If, then, Maximilian should make up his mind to run back to Austria some fine morning, the next question, of course, would be how to re-organize the government. It is believed that the church party in such an event would make a tremendous effort t regain its ascendency. A large army of America would prove an irresistable ally to Juarez or his su essor in such an emergency.'

THE BEST WAY.

Timothy Titcomb writes as follows of Matrimony When the honeymoon passes away, setting behind dull mountains, or dipping silently into the storm sea of life, the trying hour of married life has come sea of life, the trying hour of married life has come. Between the parties there are no more illusions. The feverish desire of possession has gone, and all excitement receded. Then begins, or should, the business of adaptation. If they find that they do not love one another as they thought they did, they should double their assiduous attentions to one another, and be jealous of everything which tends in the slightest way to separate them. Life is too precious to be thrown away in secret regrets or open differences. And let me say to every one to whom the romance of life has fled, and who are discontented in the slightest degree with their conditions and relations, begin this recon-

Renew the attentions of earlier days. Draw your hearts close together. Talk the thing all over. Acknowledge your faults to one another, and determine that henceforth you will be all in all to each other; and, my word for it, you shall find in your relation the sweetest joy earth has for you. There is no other way for you to do. If you are happy at home, you must be happy about the way or woman who have must be happy abroad; the man or woman who has settled down upon the conviction that he or she is attached for life to an uncongenial yoke-fellow, and that there is no way of escape, has lost life; there is no effort too costly to make which can restore to its setting upon the bosom the missing pearl.

A PRAYER AND ITS ANSWER. The Bangor Whig states that Capt. Wyman, of th the Bangor Whig states that Capt. Wyman, of this city, of the 9th Maine Regiment, recently returned from captivity in a rebel prison bringing with him a bright young colored boy, who had become much attached to him. Soon after arriving, Capt. Wyman was taken sick with typhoid fever, and reduced very low. At the crisis of the disease he fell into a profound slumber, and the attending physician declared that there must be a succeed values on the that there must be a speedy change, one way or the other—although the chances were that he would die. The boy was in the room at the time, and heard the decision. Soon after he left the room. In a short decision. Soon after he left the room. In a short time one of the family had occasion to go to the stable, and while there heard the voice of one apparently in carnest supplication. Listening to the words, he found it was the boy, praying for his master's life. "O, God," he said, "please come and save Massa Wyman—and if you can't leave de war, send somebody quick." The disease did indeed take a favorable turn, and the patient rapidly recovered.—Kennebec Journal.

JOSÉPH BONAPARTE AND THE CROWN OF It may not be forgotten that a member of the Bonaparte family was offered forty years ago the crown of Mexico. The story is told by the Emperor himself in his sketch of Joseph, eldest brother of the

philosopher, on the banks of the Delaware, thinking of nothing but of doing good to those around him, he received a proposal which surprised and touched him. A deputation of Mexicans came to him to place at his disposal the crown of Mexico. The ex-King of Naples and Spain answered the deputation nearly in these terms: 'I have borne two crowns, and I would not take a single step for a third. Nothing can be more flattering to me than to see men who, when I was in Madrid, refused to recognize my authority, come now in my exile to ask of me to put myself at their head. But I do not believe that the throne you wish to raise up can make you happy, and every day I spand on the homitable soil of the put myself at their head. But I do not believe that the throne you wish to raise up can make you happy, and every day I spend on the hospitable soil of the United States proves to me more and more the excellence of republican institutions for America. Preserve them, then, as the precious gifts of Providence. Put an end to your intestine quarrels; imitate the United States, and look out among your fellow-citizens for some one more capable than I am to play the great part of Washington.'"—Œuvres de Napoleon III., Vol. 2.

Biographical.

CORP. ALBERT AUGUSTUS HALL, son of Rev. A. H. and Hattie E. Hall, of Bucksport, Me., was wounded in the battle before Petersburg, Va., April 2, and died in Armory Square Hospital, Washington, D. C., April 15, 1865. He was in Co. M., 31st Maine Regiment. He experienced religion and joined the Methodist Church when 9 years old. In his regiment he was regarded as a good and faithful soldier. His captain, J. S. Rogers, said he could always depend upon him. After he was wounded he never complained of his sufferings. Before he died he said it was all right. The nurses in the hospital wondered at his patience, and the surgeon said he was a good Christian boy. His parents and little brother mourn for him; his end was peace.

George A. Bolton, Samuel Bolton, Aretas Baker, Edwin Baker, Edwin Eldridge, and Engene Chapin, all joined the same church with him on the same day: William Baker joined the same church some time afterwards. All of those noble young men of Orrington, Me., have since fallen in battle. Maj. George A. Bolton only is recovering from his wounds. A. A. Hall and Edwin Baker have been brought home in their casker's; the rest sleep where they nobly fell.

LIEUT ALYLIN S. HALL, of the 7th Maine Vols.

LIEUT. ALVIN S. HALL, of the 7th Maine Vols. LIEUT. ALVIN S. HALL, of the 7th Maine Vols., adopted son of P. C. Halt, of Clinton, Me., died in Hospital, in Fredericksburg, N. H., May 18, aged about 24 years. He enlisted at the age of 21 years, and nobly bore his part in the great struggle for freedom. He was a member, a color-bearer and a lieutenant of the 7th Maine Regiment. He was a courteous and brave officer, fighting at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, before Rishmond, and finally in the Wilderness. He lived ten days after he was wounded, and died hoping in the mercy of God. His remains were embalmed and returned to his friends in Maine.

DAVID LANCASTER.

Louisa J Tanning, only daughter of Widow Sarah Tanning, died of consumption, in Lubec, Me., March 21, aged 23 years. She experienced religion some five years ago, and joined the Methodist Church, of which she lived a worthy member till death. She was a lady of refined taste, and a great admirer of the beautiful and true. Though deprived of the public means of grace for several months, she was always cheerful and happy, waiting to exchange the cross for the crown. A few weeks before she died she sought and obtained the blessing of full salvation, which enabled her to say,

"Not a cloud doth arise to darken my skies."

"Not a cloud doth arise to darken my skies, Or hide for a moment the Lord from my eyes."

LYDIA MIRES, wife of Seward Mires, died March 1, aged 48. She was a worthy member of the Methodist Church, an excellent mother and companion, a lover of her Bible. Near the close of life she was enabled to give herself more fully to the Saviour. Her dying words to her weeping companion and children were, "Look to Jesus." She closed her eyes to earthly scenes to awake in heaven.

ELIZA D. SHERMAN, wife of Bro. H. H. Sherman, died in the Lord, at East Knox, Me., April 20, aged 50 years, 5 months, 10 days. She was converted during the year 1834, and joined the M. E. Church. She was a wife, a mother, a Christian and a neighbor in the higher sense of the word; and the family, the church and the community feel that the hand of affliction has been laid heavily room there. heavily upon them.
East Knox, Me, March 2.

ALFRED B. Duga died April 14, in the 18th year o his age. Till a short time before his death he neglecte the great salvation. This was his great mistake, which he saw, spoke of, and entreated his young friends to avoid His physical sufferings were great, yet endured with pa-tience, though often expressing a desire to depart. He said many words of precious memory to his thrice be-reaved parents. They hope to meet him and the two who preceded, where sorrow comes never.

Charlton May 6. A. M. OSGOOD.

JASON CHADWICK died at his residence in South China, Mc, March 22, aged 66 years. He experienced religion when but 11 years old, and was for some years a member of the Baptist Church. In 1832 he joined the Methodist Church in China, and remained an acceptable member until his death. While he esteemed highly the doctrines of other evangelical churches, he loved best the doctrine of "full and free salvation" as taught by the Methodists and ever manifested a creat desire, that his doctrine of "full and free salvation" as taugh Methodists, and ever manifested a great desire

COL. ROBERT FLETCHER, of China, Me. experie religion at a camp meeting in the town of Windsor, lay years ago. He served faithfully the church of 42 years ago. He served faithfully the church of his choice, as class leader and steward for many years. His probation closed suddenly, Jan. 30, 1865, and at the ripe age of 82 years and 5 months he was admitted into the weeks' Mills, April, 1865.

Miss Sally Burch died in Concord, N. H., April 18, aged 79 years. Her sickness was long and painful but she was graciously sustained, and died in peace. Devetedly attached to the means of grace on earth, we have

ELIZA S. DAVIS died in Minot, Me., Feb. 22, aged 11 years and 9 months. For several months before her death she gave clear evidence that she loved the Saviour; and when death approached she was ready to depart, with calm faith and firm trust in Jesus.

Advertisements.

KENNEDY'S SALT-RHEUM OINTMENT
CURES SALT-RHEUM.
CURES EATSIPELIS SORES.
CURES SOAD HEAD.
CURES STHE SHINGLES.
CURES RINGWORMS.
CURES SORE EYES.

CURES EVERY HOT AND ITCHING HUMOR.
CURES BURNS AND SCALDS.
The most delightfully cooling Ontment ever made
Sold by all Druggists.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
Large Size Bottles, 50 Cents.

PROTECTION FROM CANKER WORMS!
SAVE YOUR TREES!
Attention is called to ORDWAY'S PATENT TREE
PROTECTOR, warranted to prevent the GRUB of the Canker Worm ascending trees. It operates with absolute certainty. Trials have been made at rooms of the ESSEX INSTITUTE, SALEM, and in open fields, with most perfect success,
It is simple, easily affixed to the tree, and requires neither
Oil. Tar or Liquid.
Circulars of testimonials and instructions may be had of E. Oll. Tar or Liquid. Circulars of testimonials and instructions may be had of E D. GOODRICH, at Office of Dover Stamping Co., 67 Black stone Street, Boston, General Agent for New England States except E-sex County, Mass.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is the

CHEMICAL VEGETABLE EXTRACTS.

Mostly from plants growing in our own country. Some of these plants have a direct action on the Liver, others upon the Skin, others on the Kidneys, and others upon the Bowels and Lungs.

It is by a peculiar chemical combination of all these Ext Meacy for suring
ALL BILIOUS DISEASES.

Liver Complaint. This disease is more prevalent than people have an idea of When the Liver is obstructed or inactive, the bile is impure and this impure bile is carried into the secretions of the sys

A. L. SCOVILL & CO., Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by M. S. BURR & Co., Boston, and Druggists an Dealers in Family Medicines generally in the U.S. 1. F. HENRY & CO., Waterbury, Vt., General Agents for

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Advertisements.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS,

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAR FOR THE CURE OF
FORSUMPTION, DECLINE. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING
OF FLESH, NIGHT SWEATS, SPITTING OF BLOOD,
WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, DEFFICULTY OF BREATHING, COUGH, INFLICENCE, PHITHIG, PAIN IN THE
SIDE, ASD ALL DIBEASES OF THE LUNGS. 10,000 Dollars Reward, is offered for a better Recipe. 27- It contains no Oplum, Calomel, or Mineral Poison, and can be safely taken by the most Delicate Child.

It is estimated that 150,000 die annually, in the United States, with Consumption, and Professor Eberle says that a vast number of these could be saved by the timely use of some

not of the Disease at once, and such is its speedy effect that any one using it freely, according to directions, for twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and not being entirely satisfied with its merits, may return it and receive back his money. The most distressing Cough is frequently relieved by a single dose, and broken up in a few hours' time. The afflicted do not have better that before the before they find whether this remedy will afford relief or not.

We have certificates of its cures from many of our most a

living out of the city to our Agents. with special directions for using, modes, treatment, etc., f

qualisted with the virtues of the various medicines effered to the public.

MESSRS. A. L. SCOVILL & CO. Gentlement:—Some weeks since, while briefly solourning in the city of Pittsburg, I was suddenly attacked with a violent hemorrhago of the langs, bleeding very freely. I also had a very distressing cough. A physician was isomediately called, who prenounced my ease an extremely critical one, and advised me to telegraph to my friends ocome to me at the earliest possible period. I was root live but a short time; but having frequently been informed, verbally and by circulars, that your DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUKGS possessed great medicinal virtues, and that it has performed wonderful cures of similar cases to my own, I was induced to try its. The result was most happy. It cured me, and I am now in the enjoyment of my usual good health. I make this statement for the benefit of those whose langs are in any way affected.

Yours truly,

21 and 23 Fark Row, New York. A. L. SCOVILL & CO. Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.
For sale by M. S. BURR & Co., Boston, and Druggists a
lealers in Family Medicines generally in the United States

J. F. HENRY & CO., Waterbury, Vt., General Agents GEORGE M. GUILD & CO., PIANO-PORTE MANUFACTURERS, respectfully announce that the nave REMOVED to their new and commodious WARE

No. 544 Washington Street, (ODD FELLOW'S BUILDING,)
where they will be happy to see their customers and friends.
They propose to keep constantly on hand a FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, for Sale and to Let. Thankful for past

PHILIP A. BUTLER, Fresco Designer and rainter, for Interior Decorations of Churches, Pub Halls, Private Residences, &c. No. 31 Joy's Building, (81 Washington St.) Boston, April 19

PHE USE OF HILL'S REMEDY in Diphther thas saved hundreds of lives.
It has cured "Fungus Tumors."
It has cured Neuralgia in its worst forms.
It has cured all forms of Bowel Complaints.
It has done more to relieve pain and destroy Inflathan I ever advertised.

It is worthy of the confidence of the public. Found at M. S. BURK & CO., 26 Tremont Street, Bostor choiceale and retail, and in public differences. wholesale and retail, and in most cities and towns in Maine.

REV. T. HILL, Sole Proprieror.

West Waterville, Me., Dec. 7.

COMPANY.

Received for Premiums and Interest the past year, \$1,809,713
Amount of Losses, 326,800
Paid in Dividends the past year, 293,370
Total amount of Losses paid to Feb. 1, 1863, 2470,382

"" of Dividends, 409,137

"" tree'd for Interest the past year, 409,137

"" 100,100,000

100,700 00

100,700 00

Excess of Interest received over losses, \$120,759 c5
Dividends declareds declared the past year, 50 per cent.
Dividend of Profits declared annually on the first day of
February, Exclusively for the Benefit of the Insured.
EDWIN RAY, General Agent,
NO. 20 STATE STREET.
May 30

1y

"Be not the first
By which the new is tried,
Nor yet the last

To lay the old aside."

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. THE LOWE IMPROVED PRINTING PRESSES are the best, cheapest and most durable portable Card and Job Presses ever invented, and have been awarded Sliver Medals. You will find a Pross a source of pleasure and profit. Many persons are SAVING AND MAKING MONEY by using one at their homes or places of business. A comfortable living may be obtained in any city or village, with a small outlay for press and types. The Press is so simple, a boy or girl of twelve can do common and fancy printing with case. Cards, Bili-Heads, Labels, Circulars, etc., can be printed at a trifling expense. Price of Presses: \$10, \$25, \$40, \$48 and \$30, Price of an Office with Press: \$15, \$28, \$40, \$48 and \$71, Send for a Circular, to the LOWE PRESS COMPANY, Dec 21

The state of the s

DENTAL NOTICE. DR. E. H. DANIELS in

APERIETT.

is valuable and popular Medicine has universal
the most favorable recommondations of the
CAL PROFESSION and the PUBLIC as the
EFFICIENT AND AGREABLE

AND ALL COMPLAINTS WHALE
A Gentle and Cooling Aperient or Purgative is Required.
It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travelers by S
to Land, Residents in Hot Climates, Persons of Sedents
(abits, Invalids and Convalescents; Captains of Vessels a
lanters will find it a valuable addition to their Medic hests.

is in the form of a Powder, carefully put up in bottles to keep in any c imate, and merely requires water poured upon it to produce a delightful effervencent beverage.

effervement beverage.

Numerous testimonials from professional and other gentlemen of the highest standing throughout the country, and it steadily increasing popularity for a series of years, strongly guarantee its efficacy and valuable character, and commend it to the favorable notice of an intelligent public,

Manufactured only by TARRANT & CO., No. 278 Greenwich St., cor. Warren St., NEW YORK, AND FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. 13

SOMETHING NEW FOR THE LADIES.—
CIRARGE FRANCAIS, OR FRENCH DRESSING.
This is a most elegant article for dressing ladies' and children's boots and shoes which have become red or rusty and rough by wearing. It restores them to the original color and lustre, and will not rub off or soil the skirts when wet. It is easily applied with a sponge attached to the cork. It will not injure the leather.

A trial will establish a permanent place for it in every family. For sale by Boot and Shoe Dealers.

B. F. BROWN, PROPRIETOR,
April 5 3mos 13 Batterymarch Street, Boston.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CON PANY, (Office 39, State Street, Boston,) insure lives on the Mutual principle.

Accumulation—over \$2,500,000, and increasing—for benefit of members present and future.

Willard Phillips, Pres't,
M. P. Wilder,
Charles P. Curtis,
Thos. A. Dexter,
Homer Bartlett,
Francis C. Lowell,
WM. W. MORLAND, Medical Examiner,
Feb 13

Advertisements.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, Composed pound Concentrated Fluid Extract of VALUABLE MEDICINAL ROOTS AND HERBS.

PREPARED BY WM. H. GREGG, M.D., Graduate College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York formerly Assistant Physician Blackwell's Island Hos-pital, late Medical Inspector New York State Volunteer Depots, under Governor Edwin D. Morgan.

> CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP A REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE.

What may seem almost incredible is, that many disc What may seem almost increasing is, that may dis-hitherto considered hopelessly incurable are frequently of in a few days or weeks, and we cheerfully invite the ingations of the liberal-minded and scientific to cures which have no parallel at the present day. Our medicine is peculiar; by it the seat of any disease di-rectly reached, and the equilibrium restored. Those who have suffered long from painful and obstinate dis-

eases, Those who have vainly sought relief from adve Those who cannot be cured by other physicians ARE INVITED TO USE CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

During the past five years we have contended with obsta BAPIDITY OF CURE Some say, "Your cures are too quick," while others doub heir permanence, and think that diseases can only be cured

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

A nositive and specific remedy for all diseases origins PARALYSIS.

Hemiplegia. Parosis. Paraplegia. Paralysis. Agitans. It is so universally admitted that Constitution Life Syrop is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not reiterate that it is emphatically

DYSPEPSIA. Liver Complaint. Want of Appetite. Weight at Stomach. Bad Breath SCROFULA. GLANDULAR SWELLINGS. ULCERATION

KING'S EVIL. ERYSIPELAS. This taint (HEREDITARY and ACQUIRED), filling life with RHEUMATISM. Neuralgia. Tie Doul

If there is any disease in which the Constitution Life Syrap is a sovereign, it is in Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of 20 or 30 years' standing, have been cured by us. NERVOUSNESS. Loss of Power. St. Vitus' Dance. Confusion of Thoughts. Epilepsy. Thousands who have suffered for years will bless the day

n which they read these lines. Particularly to weak, suffer

ng women will this medicine prove an inestimable blessing. lirecting their footsteps to a Hope which fulfills more than Bad Complexion. CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system et tirely from all the evil effects of MERCURY, removing the Bad Breath, and euring the Weak Joints and Rheumatic

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP Eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, ure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their

CURES ALL SWELLING OF THE GLANDS,
Either of the Face, Neck, or Female Breasts, and should be
taken as soon as the swelling is detected, thus preventing
their breaking and producing troublesome Discharging Sores,
which disfigure so many of the younger portion of the community, from six to twenty years of age. Young children are very subject to Discharges from the Ears, which depends taking a few doses of the Life Syrup.

All scrofulous persons suffering from General Debility,
Emaciation, Dyspepsis, and Dropsy of the limbs, abdomen,
and in the female Dropsy of the ovaries and wombs, gener-

CONSTITUTION LIVE SYDID

Syrup will remove entirely. The remedy should be taken for some time, as the disease is exceedingly chronic and stubborn, and will not be removed without extra effort. Tumors of the Oyaries, Tumors of the Breast, and Swell-ing of other Glands of the body will be completely reduced without resorting to the knife, or operations of any kind. Epileptic Fits, Sympathetic or Organic Diseases of the Heart, as palpitation, Disease of the Valves, producing a grating or filing sound, Dropsy of the Heart Case, and all the affections of this important Organ (persons suffering from any seute pain in the region of the heart) will be greatly re-lieved by Constitution Life Syrup.

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As a General Blood-Purifying Agent, the Life Syrup stands unrivaled by any preparation in the world. Diseases of the Spine, as usually developed in the young Hip Disease, Neuralgia, and all Nervous Diseases, and Ladie strengthen their weak back and sides, give them new energy new life and happiness.

are liable to the same Diseases. Nature and Science nade the Constitution Life Syrup for the benefit of all. PURE BLOOD

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for purifying the system, and relieving the suffering at
upon childbirth. It strengthens both the mother a
child, prevents pain and disease; and facecases and e
the food. Those who have used it think it indispensa;
is highly useful both before and after confinement, as
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